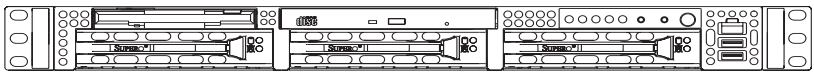
SUPERMICRO®

SUPERSERVER 6013L-8



USER'S MANUAL

1.0a

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Preface

About This Manual

This manual is written for professional system integrators and PC technicians. It provides information for the installation and use of the SuperServer 6013L-8. Installation and maintenance should be performed by experienced technicians only.

The SuperServer 6013L-8 is a high-end, dual Intel Xeon processor 1U rackmount server based on the SC812S-400C 1U rackmount server chassis and the X5DLR-8G2+ motherboard, which supports single or dual Xeon 512K L2 cache processors with a 1MB integrated Advanced Transfer Cache of up to 3.20 GHz at a Front Side (system) Bus speed of 533/400 MHz and up to 12 GB of DDR266/200 SDRAM memory.

Manual Organization

Chapter 1: Introduction

The first chapter provides a checklist of the main components included with the server system and describes the main features of the SUPER X5DLR-8G2+ mainboard and the SC812-S chassis, which make up the SuperServer 6013L-8.

Chapter 2: Server Installation

This chapter describes the steps necessary to install the SuperServer 6013L-8 into a rack and check out the server configuration prior to powering up the system. If your server was ordered without processor and memory components, this chapter will refer you to the appropriate sections of the manual for their installation.

Chapter 3: System Interface

Refer here for details on the system interface, which includes the functions and information provided by the control panel on the chassis as well as other LEDs located throughout the system.

Chapter 4: System Safety

You should thoroughly familiarize yourself with this chapter for a general overview of safety precautions that should be followed when installing and servicing the SuperServer 6013L-8.

Chapter 5: Advanced Motherboard Setup

Chapter 5 provides detailed information on the X5DLR-8G2+ motherboard, including the locations and functions of connectors, headers and jumpers. Refer to this chapter when adding or removing processors or main memory and when reconfiguring the motherboard.

Chapter 6: Advanced Chassis Setup

Refer to Chapter 6 for detailed information on the 1U SC812S-400C rackmount server chassis. You should follow the procedures given in this chapter when installing, removing or reconfiguring SCSI or peripheral drives and when replacing the system power supply unit and cooling fans.

Chapter 7: BIOS

The BIOS chapter includes an introduction to BIOS and provides detailed information on running the CMOS Setup Utility.

Appendix A: AMIBIOS Error Beep Codes

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Appendix C: System Specifications

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1-1 Overview

The Supermicro SuperServer 6013L-8 is a high-end dual processor, 1U rackmount server that features some of the most advanced technology currently available. The SuperServer 6013L-8 is comprised of two main subsystems: the SC812 1U rackmount chassis and the X5DLR-8G2+ dual Intel Xeon processor mainboard. Please refer to our web site for information on operating systems that have been certified for use with the SuperServer 6013L-8. (www.supermicro.com)

In addition to the mainboard and chassis, various hardware components may have been included with your SuperServer 6013L-8, as listed below:

- Two (2) CPU passive heatsinks* (SNK-0039,SNK-0039C)
- One (1) 1.44" slim floppy drive
- One (1) slim CD-ROM drive
- One riser card (CSE-RR1U-X)
- One (1) SCA SAF-TE compliant SCSI backplane
- Three (3) SCA **1-inch high** SCSI drive carriers
- SCSI Accessories
  One (1) internal 68-pin Ultra320 SCSI cable for SCA SCSI backplane
  One (1) set of SCSI driver diskettes
  One (1) SCSI manual
- Rackmount hardware (with screws):
  Two (2) rack rail assemblies
  Six (6) brackets for mounting the rack rails to a rack/telco rack

- One (1) CD-ROM containing drivers and utilities:
  Intel LANDesk Client Manager
  ATI Rage XL 8MB PCI graphics controller driver
  LAN driver
  SCSI driver

- SuperServer 6013L-8 User's Manual

** Type and number depends upon the configuration ordered.*

1-2 Server Chassis Features

Supermicro's SC812S-400C is a second-generation 1U chassis that features three hard drive bays, two front side USB ports and a revolutionary cooling design that can keep today's most powerful processors running well below their temperature thresholds. The following is a general outline of the main features of the SC812 chassis.

System Power

When configured as the SuperServer 6013L-8, the SC812 includes a 400W cold-swap power supply.

SCSI Subsystem

The SCSI subsystem supports three 80-pin SCA Ultra320 SCSI hard drives. (Any standard 1" drives are supported. SCA = Single Connection Attachment.) The SCSI drives are connected to an SCA backplane that provides power, bus termination and configuration settings. The SCSI drives are also hot-swap units.

Control Panel

The SC812 control panel provides important system monitoring and control information. LEDs indicate power on, network activity, hard disk drive activity and system overheat conditions. Also present are a main power button, a system reset button and an NMI (non-maskable interrupt) button.

I/O Backplane

The SC812 is a 1U rackmount chassis. Its I/O backplane supports one standard PCI slot and includes one COM port (the other is internal), one VGA port, two USB ports, PS/2 mouse and keyboard ports, two Ethernet (LAN) ports and an external SCSI port. (See Figure 1-1.)

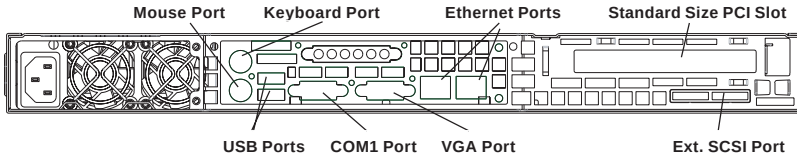


Figure 1-1. I/O Backplane

Cooling System

The SC812 chassis' revolutionary cooling design has been optimized to provide sufficient cooling for dual Xeon configurations. The SC812 includes two heavy duty 10-cm blower fans located in the middle of the chassis. These fans operate continuously at full rpm. If they break down, the ambient air temperature inside the chassis will rise and activate an overheat LED.

1-3 Mainboard Features

At the heart of the SuperServer 6013L-8 lies the X5DLR-8G2+, a dual Intel Xeon processor motherboard designed to provide maximum performance. Below are the main features of the X5DLR-8G2+.

Chipset

The X5DLR-8G2+ is based on the ServerWorks Grand Champion LE™ (GC-LE) chipset, which is a high-performance workstation SystemSet core logic chipset designed for dual-processor systems.

The GC-LE consists of a North Bridge, a South Bridge and an IO bridge.

The North Bridge interfaces directly to the processor bus and integrates the functions of the main memory subsystem and the IMB bus interface unit. The memory subsystem consists of an 8-DIMM configuration accessed over a 144-bit memory bus, which provides a significant boost in performance.

The South Bridge provides various integrated functions, including the PCI to ISA bridge and support for UDMA100, security (passwords and system protection), Plug & Play, USBs, power management, interrupt controllers and the SMBus.

The CIOBX2 is an integrated IO bridge that provides high-performance data flow between the IMB interface and the dual peer PCI-X bus interfaces.

Processors

The X5DLR-8G2+ supports single or dual Intel Xeon processors of up to 3.20 GHz at a 533/400 MHz FSB. Please refer to the support section of our web site for a complete listing of supported processors (http://www.supermicro.com/TechSupport.htm).

Memory

The X5DLR-8G2+ has six 184-pin DIMM slots that can support up to 12 GB of registered ECC DDR-266/200 (PC2100/1600) SDRAM. Module sizes of 128 MB, 256 MB, 512 MB, 1 GB and 2 GB may be used to populate the DIMM slots. Memory of different sizes and speeds should not be mixed.

Onboard SCSI

Onboard SCSI is provided with an Adaptec AIC-7902 SCSI controller chip, which supports dual channel, Ultra320 SCSI at a burst throughput rate of 320 MB/sec. The X5DLR-G2+ provides two SCSI ports. A QLogic GEM318 controller is used for the SAF-TE compliant SCSI backpanel.

PCI Expansion Slots

The X5DLR-8G2+ has one 64-bit, 133 MHz PCI-X slot. A riser card is included with the server. This riser card fits into the 133 MHz PCI-X slot and was designed specially for the SC812-S chassis to support the use of one standard PCI card. Several jumpers on the motherboard are used to change the speed of this slot if needed (see Chapter 5).

ATI Graphics Controller

The X5DLR-8G2+ features an integrated ATI video controller based on the Rage XL graphics chip. Rage XL fully supports sideband addressing and AGP texturing. This onboard graphics package can provide a bandwidth of up to 512 MB/sec over a 32-bit graphics memory bus.

Onboard Controllers/Ports

The X5DLR-8G2+ includes one floppy drive controller and two onboard IDE controllers, which support up to four hard drives or ATAPI devices. Backpanel I/O ports include one COM port, two USB ports, PS/2 mouse and keyboard ports, a video (monitor) port, an external SCSI port, two Broadcom Gigabit Ethernet ports.

Other Features

Other onboard features are included to promote system health. These include various voltage monitors, two CPU temperature sensors, fan speed sensors, a chassis intrusion header, auto-switching voltage regulators, chassis and CPU overheat sensors, virus protection and BIOS rescue.

1-4 Contacting Supermicro

Headquarters

Address: SuperMicro Computer, Inc.
980 Rock Ave.
San Jose, CA 95131 U.S.A.
Tel: +1 (408) 503-8000
Fax: +1 (408) 503-8008
Email: marketing@supermicro.com (General Information)
support@supermicro.com (Technical Support)
Web Site: www.supermicro.com

Europe

Address: SuperMicro Computer B.V.
Het Sterrenbeeld 28, 5215 ML
's-Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands
Tel: +31 (0) 73-6400390
Fax: +31 (0) 73-6416525
Email: sales@supermicro.nl (General Information)
support@supermicro.nl (Technical Support)
rma@supermicro.nl (Customer Support)

Asia-Pacific

Address: SuperMicro, Taiwan
4F, No. 232-1, Liancheng Rd.
Chung-Ho 235, Taipei County
Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel: +886-(2) 8226-3990
Fax: +886-(2) 8226-3991
Web Site: www.supermicro.com.tw
Technical Support:
Email: support@supermicro.com.tw
Tel: 886-2-8228-1366, ext.132 or 139

Chapter 2

Server Installation

2-1 Overview

This chapter provides a quick setup checklist to get your SuperServer 6013L-8 up and running. Following these steps in the order given should enable you to have the system operational within a minimum amount of time. This quick setup assumes that your SuperServer 6013L-8 system has come to you with the processors and memory preinstalled. If your system is not already fully integrated with a motherboard, processors, system memory etc., please turn to the chapter or section noted in each step for details on installing specific components.

2-2 Unpacking the SuperServer 6013L-8

You should inspect the box the SuperServer 6013L-8 was shipped in and note if it was damaged in any way. If the server itself shows damage you should file a damage claim with the carrier who delivered it.

Decide on a suitable location for the rack unit that will hold the SuperServer 6013L-8. It should be situated in a clean, dust-free area that is well ventilated. Avoid areas where heat, electrical noise and electromagnetic fields are generated. You will also need it placed near a grounded power outlet. Read the Rack and Server Precautions in the next section.

2-3 Preparing for Setup

The box the SuperServer 6013L-8 was shipped in should include two sets of rail assemblies, two rail mounting brackets and the mounting screws you will need to install the system into the rack. Follow the steps in the order given to complete the installation process in a minimum amount of time. Please read this section in its entirety before you begin the installation procedure outlined in the sections that follow.

Choosing a Setup Location:

- Leave enough clearance in front of the rack to enable you to open the front door completely (~25 inches).
- Leave approximately 30 inches of clearance in the back of the rack to allow for sufficient airflow and ease in servicing.
- This product is for installation only in a Restricted Access Location (dedicated equipment rooms, service closets, etc.).

Warnings and Precautions!

Rack Precautions:

- Ensure that the leveling jacks on the bottom of the rack are fully extended to the floor with the full weight of the rack resting on them.
- In single rack installation, stabilizers should be attached to the rack.
- In multiple rack installations, the racks should be coupled together.
- Always make sure the rack is stable before extending a component from the rack.
- You should extend only one component at a time - extending two or more simultaneously may cause the rack to become unstable.

Server Precautions:

- Review the electrical and general safety precautions in Chapter 4.
- Determine the placement of each component in the rack *before* you install the rails.
- Install the heaviest server components on the bottom of the rack first, and then work up.
- Use a regulating uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to protect the server from power surges, voltage spikes and to keep your system operating in case of a power failure.
- Allow the hot plug SCSI drives and power supply units to cool before touching them.
- Always keep the rack's front door and all panels and components on the servers closed when not servicing to maintain proper cooling.

Rack Mounting Considerations

Ambient Operating Temperature

If installed in a closed or multi-unit rack assembly, the ambient operating temperature of the rack environment may be greater than the ambient temperature of the room. Therefore, consideration should be given to installing the equipment in an environment compatible with the manufacturer's maximum rated ambient temperature (Tmra).

Reduced Airflow

Equipment should be mounted into a rack so that the amount of airflow required for safe operation is not compromised.

Mechanical Loading

Equipment should be mounted into a rack so that a hazardous condition does not arise due to uneven mechanical loading.

Circuit Overloading

Consideration should be given to the connection of the equipment to the power supply circuitry and the effect that any possible overloading of circuits might have on overcurrent protection and power supply wiring. Appropriate consideration of equipment nameplate ratings should be used when addressing this concern.

Reliable Ground

A reliable ground must be maintained at all times. To ensure this, the rack itself should be grounded. Particular attention should be given to power supply connections other than the direct connections to the branch circuit (i.e. the use of power strips, etc.).

2-4 Installing the SuperServer 6013L-8 into a Rack

This section provides information on installing the SuperServer 6013L-8 into a rack unit. If the 6013L-8 has already been mounted into a rack, you can skip ahead to Sections 2-5 and 2-6. There are a variety of rack units on the market, which may mean the assembly procedure will differ slightly. The following is a guideline for installing the 6013L-8 into a rack with the rack rails provided. You should also refer to the installation instructions that came with the rack unit you are using.

Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails:

You should have received two rack rail assemblies with the SuperServer 6013L-8. Each of these assemblies consist of three sections: an inner fixed chassis rail that secures to the 6013L-8 (A) and an outer fixed rack rail that secures directly to the rack itself (B). A sliding rail guide sandwiched between the two should remain attached to the fixed rack rail. (See Figure 2-1.) The A and B rails must be detached from each other to install.

To remove the fixed chassis rail (A), pull it out as far as possible - you should hear a "click" sound as a locking tab emerges from inside the rail assembly and locks the inner rail. Then depress the locking tab to pull the inner rail completely out. Do this for both the left and right side rack rail assemblies.

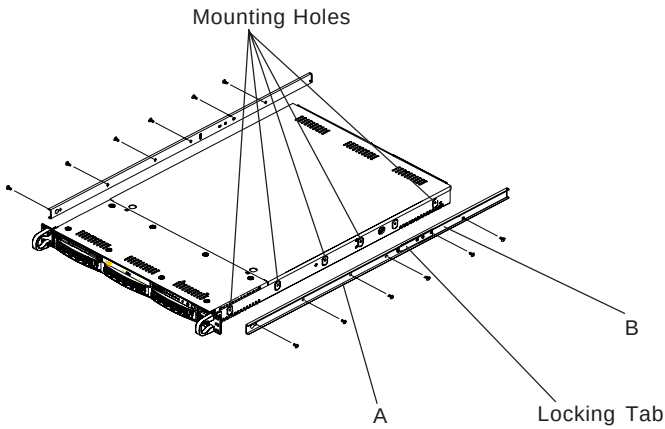


Figure 2-1. Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails

Installing the Chassis Rails:

Position the fixed chassis rail sections you just removed along the side of the 6013L-8 making sure the screw holes line up. Note that these two rails are left/right specific. Screw the rail securely to the side of the chassis (see Figure 2-2). Repeat this procedure for the other rail on the other side of the chassis. You will also need to attach the rail brackets when installng into a telco rack.

Locking Tabs: As you have seen, both chassis rails have a locking tab, which serves two functions. The first is to lock the server into place when installed and pushed fully into the rack, which is its normal position. Secondly, these tabs also lock the server in place when fully extended from the rack. This prevents the server from coming completely out of the rack when you pull it out for servicing.

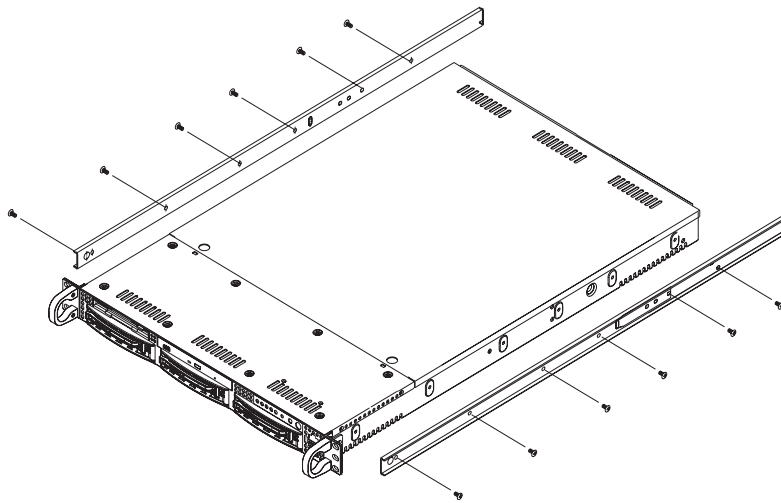


Figure 2-2. Installing Chassis Rails

Installing the Rack Rails:

Determine where you want to place the SuperServer 6013L-8 in the rack. (See Rack and Server Precautions in Section 2-3.) Position the fixed rack rail/sliding rail guide assemblies at the desired location in the rack, keeping the sliding rail guide facing the inside of the rack. Screw the assembly securely to the rack using the brackets provided. Attach the other assem-

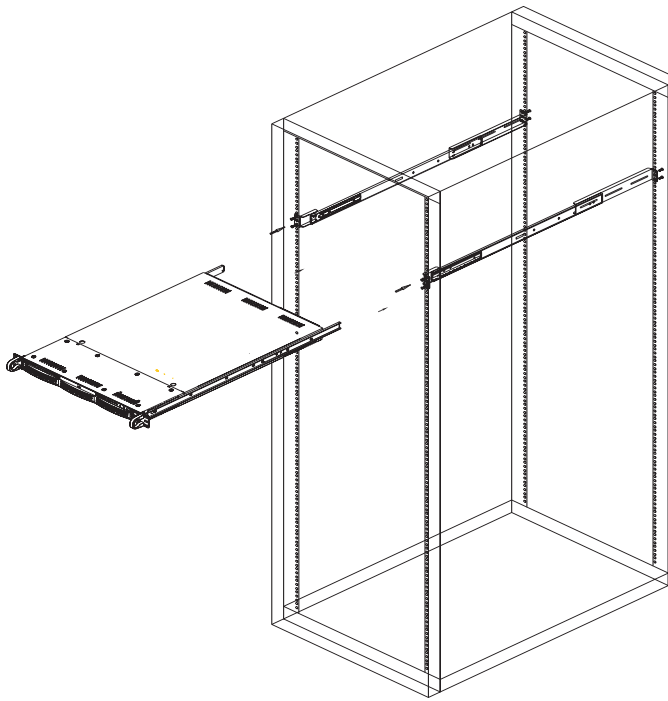
bly to the other side of the rack, making both are at the exact same height and with the rail guides facing inward.

Installing the Server into the Rack:

You should now have rails attached to both the chassis and the rack unit. The next step is to install the server into the rack. Do this by lining up the rear of the chassis rails with the front of the rack rails. Slide the chassis rails into the rack rails, keeping the pressure even on both sides (you may have to depress the locking tabs when inserting). See Figure 2-3.

When the server has been pushed completely into the rack, you should hear the locking tabs "click". Finish by inserting and tightening the thumbscrews that hold the front of the server to the rack.

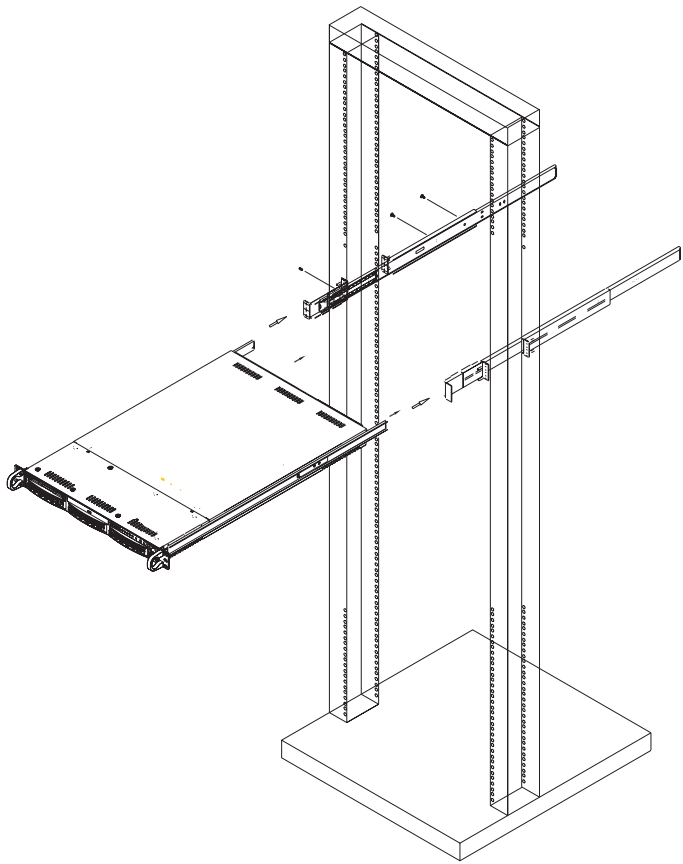
Figure 2-3. Installing the Server into a Rack



Installing the Server into a Telco Rack:

If you are installing the SuperServer 6013L-8 into a Telco type rack, follow the directions given on the previous pages for rack installation. The only difference in the installation procedure will be the positioning of the rack brackets to the rack. They should be spaced apart just enough to accommodate the width of the telco rack.

Figure 2-4. Installing the Server into a Telco Rack



2-5 Checking the Motherboard Setup

After you install the 6013L-8 in the rack, you will need to open the unit to make sure the motherboard is properly installed and all the connections have been made.

1. Accessing the inside of the 6013L-8 (see Figure 2-5):

First, release the retention screws that secure the unit to the rack. Grasp the two handles on either side and pull the unit straight out until it locks (you will hear a "click"). Next, depress the two buttons on the top of the chassis to release the top cover. There is a large rectangular recess in the middle front of the top cover to help you push the cover away from you until it stops. You can then lift the top cover from the chassis to gain full access to the inside of the server.

2. Check the CPUs (processors):

You should have one or two processors already installed into the system board. Each processor needs its own heatsink. See Chapter 5 for instructions on processor and heatsink installation.

3. Verify the proper CPU clock ratio setting:

If the CPU speed is not automatically detected you will need to set the correct speed with the DIP switch located on the motherboard. See Chapter 5 for details on the DIP switch to set the correct CPU speed.

4. Check the system memory:

Your 6013L-8 server system may have come with system memory already installed. Make sure all DIMMs are fully seated in their slots. For details on adding system memory, refer to Chapter 5.

5. Installing add-on cards:

If desired, you can install add-on cards to the system. See Chapter 5 for details on installing PCI add-on cards.

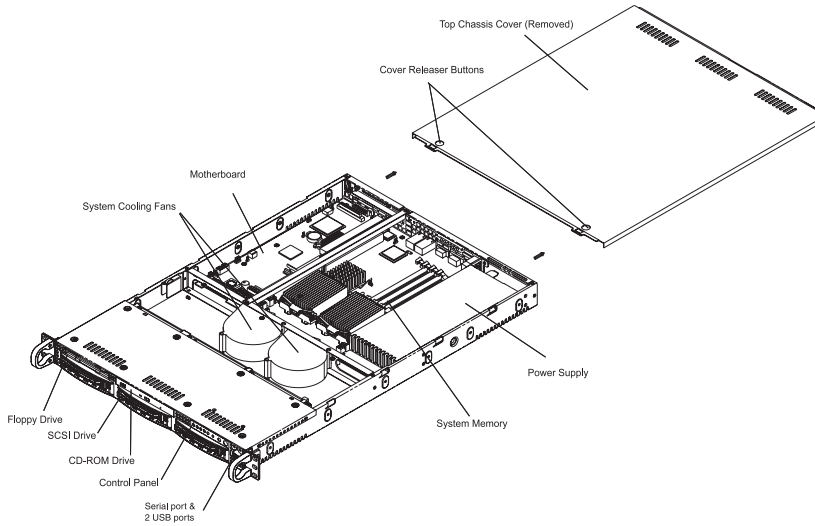


Figure 2-5. Accessing the Inside of the SuperServer 6013L-8

6. Check all cable connections and airflow:

Make sure all power and data cables are properly connected and not blocking the chassis airflow. See Chapter 5 for details on cable connections. Also, check the air seals for damage. The air seals are located under the blower fan and beneath the frame cross section that separates the drive bay area from the motherboard area of the chassis.

2-6 Checking the Drive Bay Setup

Next, you should check to make sure the peripheral drives and the SCSI drives and SCA backplane have been properly installed and all connections have been made.

1. Accessing the drive bays:

All drives are accessible from the front of the server. For servicing the CD-ROM and floppy drives, you will need to remove the top chassis cover. The SCSI disk drives can be installed and removed from the front of the chassis without removing the top chassis cover.

2. CD-ROM and floppy disk drives:

A slim CD-ROM and a floppy drive should be preinstalled in your server. Refer to Chapter 6 if you need to reinstall a CD-ROM and/or floppy disk drive to the system.

3. Check the SCSI disk drives:

Depending upon your system's configuration, your system may have one or more drives already installed. If you need to install SCSI drives, please refer to Chapter 6.

4. Check the airflow:

Airflow is provided by two heavy duty 10-cm blower fans. The system component layout was carefully designed to direct sufficient cooling air-flow to the components that generate the most heat. Note that all power and data cables have been routed in such a way that they do not block the airflow generated by the fans.

5. Supplying power to the system:

The last thing you must do is to provide input power to the system. Plug the power cord from the power supply unit into a high-quality power strip that offers protection from electrical noise and power surges. It is recommended that you use an uninterruptible power supply (UPS). Then start the system by depressing the power button on the front control panel.

Chapter 3

System Interface

3-1 Overview

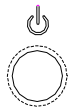
There are several LEDs on the control panel as well as others on the SCSI drive carriers to keep you constantly informed of the overall status of the system as well as the activity and health of specific components. There are also two buttons on the chassis control panel and an on/off switch on the power supply.

3-2 Control Panel Buttons

There are three push-button buttons located on the front of the chassis. These are (in order from left to right) a reset button, an MNI (non-maskable interface) button and a power on/off button.

- **RESET:** Use the reset button to reboot the system.

- **NMI:** NMI stands for "non-maskable interrupt". Pressing this button issues a non-maskable interrupt to force the server into a halt state. This is used for diagnostic purposes, and allows you to perform a memory down-load to determine the cause of a problem.



- **POWER:** This is the main power button, which is used to apply or turn off the main system power. Turning off system power with this button removes the main power but keeps standby power supplied to the system.

3-3 Control Panel LEDs

The control panel located on the front of the SC812-S chassis has five LEDs. These LEDs provide you with critical information related to different parts of the system. This section explains what each LED indicates when illuminated and any corrective action you may need to take.

- **Overheat:** Indicates an overheat condition in the chassis. This may be caused by cables obstructing the airflow in the system or the ambient room temperature being too warm. You should also check to make sure that the chassis cover is installed and that all fans are present and operating normally. Verify that the heatsinks are installed properly (see Chapter 5). Finally, check the air seals for damage. The air seals are vertical pieces located to the left and right of the fans and against the front side of the chassis frame cross section that separates the drive bay area from the motherboard area of the chassis. There is also a small air seal positioned between the two fans.

NIC2

- **NIC2:** Indicates network activity on LAN2 when flashing.

NIC1

- **NIC1:** Indicates network activity on LAN1 when flashing.

- **HDD:** Indicates IDE channel activity. On the SuperServer 6013L-8, this LED indicates CD-ROM drive activity when flashing.

- **Power:** Indicates power is being supplied to the system's power supply units. This LED should normally be illuminated when the system is operating.

3-4 SCSI Drive Carrier LEDs

Each SCSI drive carrier has two LEDs.

- **Green:** When illuminated, the green LED on the front of a SCSI drive carrier indicates drive activity. A connection to the SCSI SCA backplane enables this LED to blink on and off when that particular drive is being accessed.

- **Red:** A SAF-TE compliant backplane (standard on the 6013L-8) activates the red LED, which indicates a drive failure. If one of the SCSI drives fail, you should be notified by your system management software. Please refer to Chapter 6 for instructions on replacing failed SCSI drives.

3-5 Motherboard LEDs

The three-status CR5 LED indicates the operational state of the motherboard. When red, it indicates that an incorrect CPU has been installed. Yellow indicates standby power is present and green indicates a full power on state.

There are also two surface-mounted debug LEDs designated LED1 and LED2. Each is composed of four individual LEDs, which are used to provide POST code information.

See the Onboard Indicators section in Chapter 5 for details on the motherboard LEDs.

Chapter 4

System Safety

4-1 Electrical Safety Precautions

Basic electrical safety precautions should be followed to protect yourself from harm and the SuperServer 6013L-8 from damage:

- Be aware of the locations of the power on/off switch on the chassis as well as the room's emergency power-off switch, disconnection switch or electrical outlet. If an electrical accident occurs, you can then quickly remove power from the system.

- Do not work alone when working with high voltage components.

- Power should always be disconnected from the system when removing or installing main system components, such as the motherboard, memory modules and the CD-ROM and floppy drives. When disconnecting power, you should first power down the system with the operating system and then unplug the power cords of all the power supply units in the system.

- When working around exposed electrical circuits, another person who is familiar with the power-off controls should be nearby to switch off the power if necessary.

- Use only one hand when working with powered-on electrical equipment. This is to avoid making a complete circuit, which will cause electrical shock. Use extreme caution when using metal tools, which can easily damage any electrical components or circuit boards they come into contact with.

- Do not use mats designed to decrease electrostatic discharge as protection from electrical shock. Instead, use rubber mats that have been specifically designed as electrical insulators.

- The power supply power cord must include a grounding plug and must be plugged into grounded electrical outlets.

- Motherboard Battery: **CAUTION** - There is a danger of explosion if the onboard battery is installed upside down, which will reverse its polarities. On the X5DLR-8G2+, the positive side should be facing up. This battery must be replaced only with the same or an equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions. See Figure 4-1.

- CD-ROM Laser: **CAUTION** - this server may have come equipped with a CD-ROM drive. To prevent direct exposure to the laser beam and hazardous radiation exposure, do not open the enclosure or use the unit in any unconventional way.

4-2 General Safety Precautions

Follow these rules to ensure general safety:

- Keep the area around the SuperServer 6013L-8 clean and free of clutter.

- The SuperServer 6013L-8 weighs approximately 39 lbs (17.7 kg) when fully loaded. When lifting the system, two people at either end should lift slowly with their feet spread out to distribute the weight. Always keep your back straight and lift with your legs.

- Place the chassis top cover and any system components that have been removed away from the system or on a table so that they won't accidentally be stepped on.

- While working on the system, do not wear loose clothing such as neckties and unbuttoned shirt sleeves, which can come into contact with electrical circuits or be pulled into a cooling fan.

- Remove any jewelry or metal objects from your body, which are excellent metal conductors that can create short circuits and harm you if they come into contact with printed circuit boards or areas where power is present.

- After accessing the inside of the system, close the system back up and secure it to the rack unit with the retention screws after ensuring that all connections have been made.

4-3 ESD Precautions

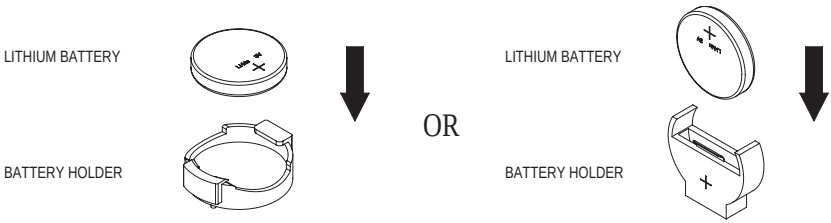
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is generated by two objects with different electrical charges coming into contact with each other. An electrical discharge is created to neutralize this difference, which can damage electronic components and printed circuit boards. The following measures are generally sufficient to neutralize this difference before contact is made to protect your equipment from ESD:

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Keep all components and printed circuit boards (PCBs) in their antistatic bags until ready for use.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing the board from the antistatic bag.
- Do not let components or PCBs come into contact with your clothing, which may retain a charge even if you are wearing a wrist strap.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the motherboard and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the motherboard.

4-4 Operating Precautions

Care must be taken to assure that the chassis cover is in place when the 6013L-8 is operating to assure proper cooling. Out of warranty damage to the 6013L-8 system can occur if this practice is not strictly followed.

Figure 4-1. Installing the Onboard Battery



Chapter 5

Advanced Motherboard Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install processors and heatsinks to the X5DLR-8G2+ motherboard, connect the data and power cables and install add-on cards. All motherboard jumpers and connections are also described. A layout and quick reference chart are also included in this chapter. Remember to close the chassis completely when you have finished working on the motherboard to protect and cool the system sufficiently.

5-1 Handling the X5DLR-8G2+ Motherboard

Static electrical discharge can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to printed circuit boards, it is important to handle them very carefully (see Chapter 4). Also note that the size and weight of the motherboard can cause it to bend if handled improperly, which may result in damage. To prevent the motherboard from bending, keep one hand under the center of the board to support it when handling. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from static discharge.

Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the motherboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.

Unpacking

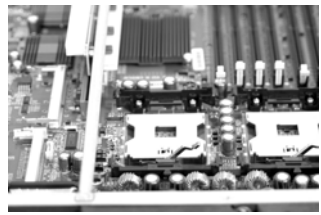
The motherboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid static damage. When unpacking the board, make sure the person handling it is static protected.

5-2 PGA Processor and Heatsink Installation

When handling the processor package, avoid placing direct pressure on the label area of the fan. Also, do not place the motherboard on a conductive surface, which can damage the BIOS battery and prevent the system from booting up.

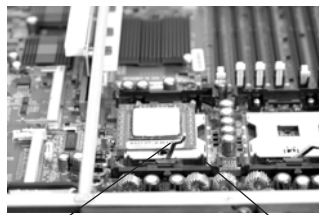
IMPORTANT: Always connect the power cord last and always remove it before adding, removing or changing any hardware components. Make sure that you install the processor into the CPU socket **before** you install the heatsink. The X5DLR-8G2+ can support either one or two Intel Xeon processors of up to 3.20 GHz. If installing one processor only, install it into CPU socket #1.

1. Lift the lever on the CPU socket. Lift the lever completely or you will damage the CPU socket when power is applied. (Install a processor into CPU #1 socket first.)



Socket Socket

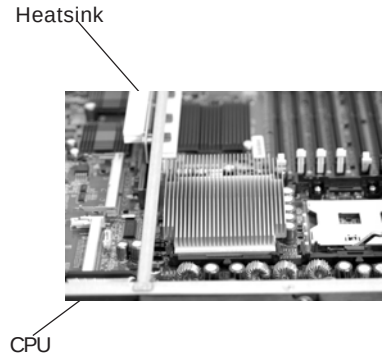
2. Install the CPU in the socket. Make sure that pin 1 of the CPU is seated on pin 1 of the socket (both corners are marked with a triangle). When using only one CPU, install it into CPU socket #1 (CPU socket #2 is automatically disabled if only one CPU is used).



Socket lever Pin 1

3. Press the lever down until you hear it *click* into the locked position. See Figure 5-1 for pictures of the 603/604-pin CPU socket before and after the processor is installed.

4. Apply the proper amount of thermal glue to the CPU die and place the heatsink/fan assembly on top of the CPU with the fan toward the rear of the chassis (note arrow on top of heatsink).



5. Secure the heatsink/fan assembly by locking the retention clips into their proper position.

6. If installing two processors, repeat these steps to install the second processor in the CPU #2 slot.

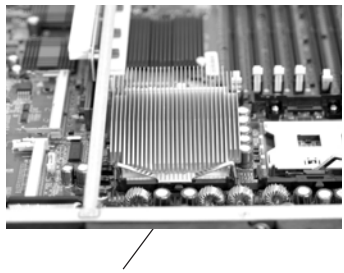


Figure 5-1. PGA Socket: Empty and with Processor Installed

Warning! Make sure you lift the lever completely when installing the CPU. If the lever is only partly raised, damage to the socket or CPU may result.

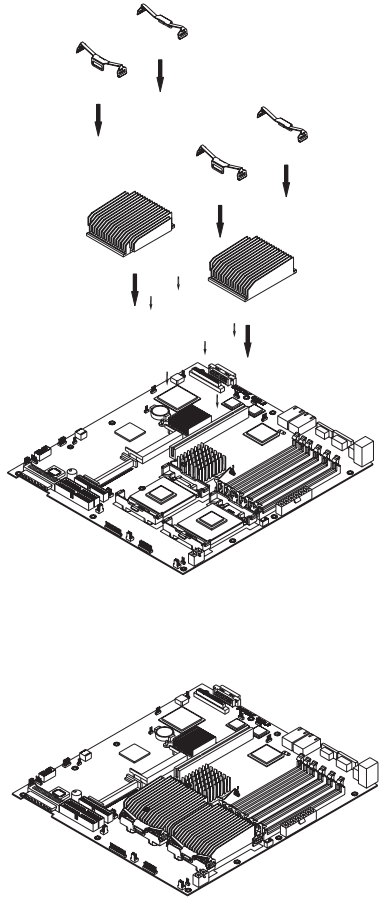


Figure 5-2. Heatsink Installation

5-3 Connecting Cables

Now that the processors and heatsinks are installed, the next step is to connect the cables to the board. These include the data (ribbon) cables for the peripherals and control panel and the power cables.

Connecting Data Cables

The ribbon cables used to transfer data from the peripheral devices have been carefully routed in preconfigured systems to prevent them from blocking the flow of cooling air that moves through the system from front to back. If you need to disconnect any of these cables, you should take care to keep them routed as they were originally after reconnecting them (make sure the red wires connect to the pin 1 locations). If you are configuring the system, keep the airflow in mind when routing the cables. The following data cables (with their motherboard connector locations noted) should be connected. See the motherboard layout figure in this chapter for connector locations.

- IDE Device Cables (J18 and J19)
- Floppy Drive Cable (JP12)
- Ultra 320 LVD SCSI Cables (JA1, JA2)
- Control Panel Cable (JF1, see next page)

Connecting Power Cables

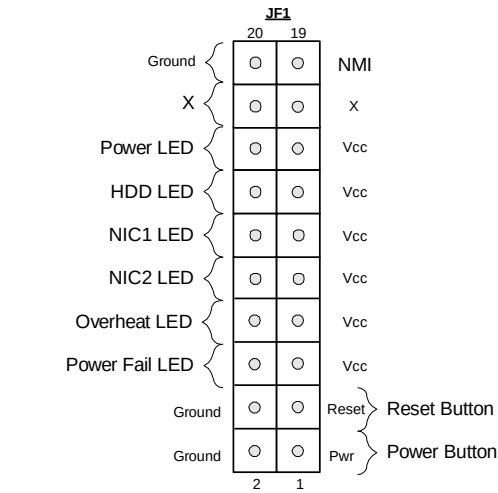
The X5DLR-8G2+ has a 24-pin primary power supply connector designated "ATX Power" for connection to the ATX power supply. Connect the appropriate connector from the power supply to the "ATX Power" connector to supply power to the motherboard. A 12V, 8-pin secondary power connector designated PWR_SEC must also be connected to your power supply. See the Connector Definitions section in this chapter for power connector pin definitions.

Connecting the Control Panel

JF1 contains header pins for various front control panel connectors. See Figure 5-3 for the pin locations of the various front control panel buttons and LED indicators. Please note that even and odd numbered pins are on opposite sides of each header. Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 as marked on the board. The other end connects to the Control Panel printed circuit board, located just behind the system status LEDs in the chassis.

See the Connector Definitions section for details and pin descriptions of JF1, JF2.

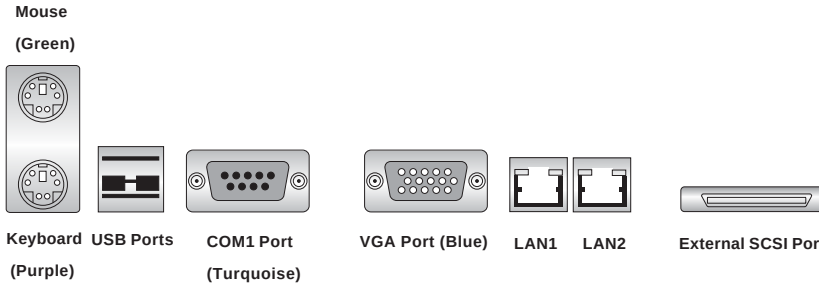
Figure 5-3. X5DLR-8G2+ Front Control Panel Header Pins



5-4 I/O Ports

The I/O ports are color coded in conformance with the PC 99 specification. See Figure 5-4 below for the colors and locations of the various I/O ports.

Figure 5-4. X5DLR-8G2+ Rear Panel I/O Ports



5-5 Installing Memory

Note: Check the Supermicro web site for recommended memory modules: http://www.supermicro.com/TECHSUPPORT/FAQs/Memory_vendors.htm

CAUTION

Exercise extreme care when installing or removing DIMM modules to prevent any possible damage. Also note that the memory is interleaved to improve performance (see step 1).

DIMM Installation (See Figure 5-5)

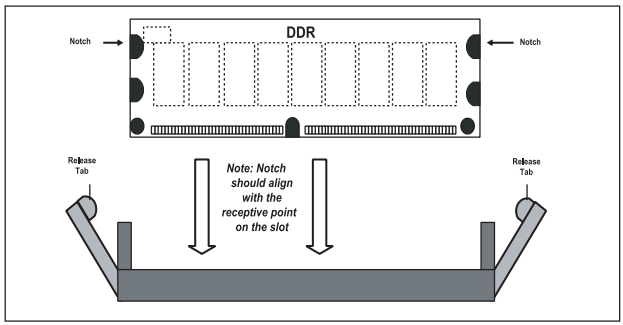
1. Insert the desired number of DIMMs into the memory slots, starting with Bank 0 (DIMM#0A, DIMM#0B). The memory scheme is interleaved so you must install two modules at a time, beginning with both slots in Bank 0, then Bank 1, etc. (See motherboard layout for bank locations.)
2. Insert each DIMM module into its slot. Pay attention to the notch along the bottom of the module to prevent inserting the DIMM module incorrectly.
3. Gently press down on the DIMM module until it snaps into place in the slot. Repeat for all modules (see step 1 above).

Memory Support

The X5DLR-8G2+ only supports ECC registered PC2100/1600 (DDR-266/200) memory in 6 DIMMs. Two-way interleaved memory is supported when a pair (or pairs) of memory modules of same size, same type are used.

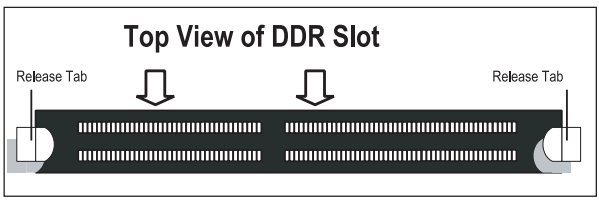
See Figures 5-5a and 5-5b for installing and removing memory modules.

Figure 5-5a. Side View of DIMM Installation into Slot



To Install: Insert module and press down until it snaps into place. Pay attention to the bottom notch.
To Remove: Use your thumbs to gently push each release tab outward to free the DIMM from the slot.

Figure 5-5b. Top View of DIMM Slot



5-6 Adding PCI Cards

1. PCI slots:

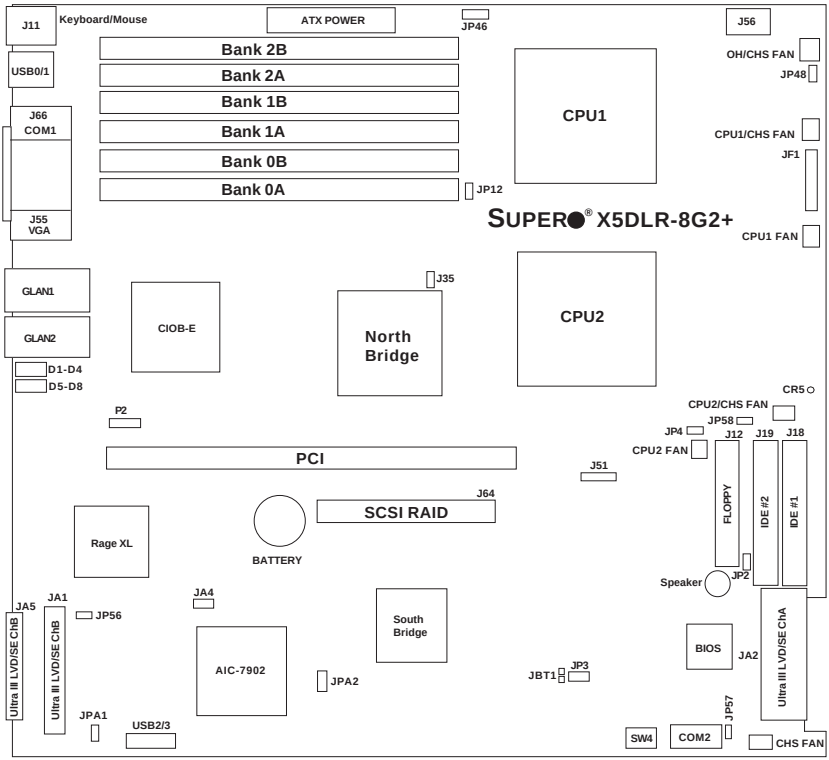
The X5DLR-8G2+ has one 64-bit 133 MHz PCI-X slot for a full-length (standard size) PCI card. The 64-bit 133 MHz PCI-X slot should have a riser card installed, which can accept one standard sized PCI card (see Figure 5-6).

2. PCI card installation:

Before installing a PCI add-on card, see step 1, above. Begin by swinging the release tab on the PCI slot shield out to the left for the PCI slot. Insert the PCI card into the slot on the riser card, pushing down with your thumbs evenly on both sides of the card. Finish by pushing the release tab back to its original (locked) position. Follow this procedure whenever adding or removing a card from the slot.

5-7 Motherboard Layout

Figure 5-7. X5DLR-8G2+ Layout
(not drawn to scale)



X5DLR-8G2+ Quick Reference

Jumper	Description	Default Setting
J35	Spread Spectrum	Open (Disabled)
JA4	SCSI Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JBT1	CMOS Clear	See Chapter 2
JP2	Speaker Enable/Disable	Closed (Enabled)
JP3	Watch Dog	Pins 2-3 (NMI)
JP12	System Bus Speed	Pins 1-2 (Auto)
JP48	Chassis/Overheat Fan Select	Open (Overheat)
JP56	VGA Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JP58	Fan Detection Select	Open (CPU Fan)
JPA1/A2	SCSI Channel A/B Termination	Open (Terminated)
P2	PCI-X Speed Settings	See Section 2-8

Connector	Description
ATX POWER	Primary ATX Power Connector
BANK1A-BANK3B	Memory (RAM) Slots
COM1/COM2	COM1/COM2 Serial Port Connector/Header
CPU1/CPU2	CPU 1 and CPU2 Sockets
CPU/CHS/OH FAN	CPU/Chassis/Overheat Fan Headers
D1-D8	Debug LEDs
GLAN1/GLAN2	Ethernet Ports
J1	USB2/3 Headers
J11	PS/2 Keyboard/Mouse Ports
J12	Floppy Disk Drive Connector
J18, J19	IDE #1/#2 Hard Disk Drive Connectors
J51	SMB Header
J56	Processor Power Connector
J64	SCSI RAID Card Slot
J65	Parallel Printer Port
JA1/JA2	Ultra320 LVD SCSI CH A/B Connector
JF1	Front Control Panel Connector
JP46	Third Power Supply Fail Header
JP57	Chassis Intrusion Header
USB0/1	Universal Serial Bus Ports
USB2/3	Universal Serial Bus Headers
VGA	VGA Display (Monitor) Port

5-8 Connector Definitions

ATX Power Connector

The power supply connector meets the SSI (Superset ATX) 24-pin specification, however it also supports a 20-pin power supply connector. Make sure that the orientation of the PS connector is correct. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

ATX Power Supply 24-pin Connector Pin Definitions

Pin Number	Definition	Pin Number	Definition
13	+3.3V	1	+3.3V
14	-12V	2	+3.3V
15	COM	3	COM
16	PS_ON#	4	+5V
17	COM	5	COM
18	COM	6	+5V
19	COM	7	COM
20	Res(NC)	8	PWR_OK
21	+5V	9	5VSB
22	+5V	10	+12V
23	+5V	11	+12V
24	COM	12	+3.3V

Processor Power Connector

In addition to the Primary ATX power connector (above), the 12v 8-pin Processor Power Connector must also be connected to your power supply. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

8-Pin +12v Processor Power Connector (J56)

Pins	Definition
1 thru 4	Ground
5 thru 8	+12v

NMI Button

The non-maskable interrupt button header is located on pins 19 and 20 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NMI Button Pin Definitions (JF1)

Pin Number	Definition
19	Control
20	Ground

Power LED

The Power LED connection is located on pins 15 and 16 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

PWR_LED Pin Definitions (JF1)

Pin Number	Definition
15	+5V
16	Control

NIC2 LED

The NIC2 (Network Interface Controller for LAN2) LED connection is located on pins 9 and 10 of JF1. Attach the NIC2 LED cable to display network activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC2 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)

Pin Number	Definition
9	+5V
10	GND

NIC1 LED

The NIC1 (Network Interface Controller for LAN1) LED connection is located on pins 11 and 12 of JF1. Attach the NIC1 LED cable to display network activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC1 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)

Pin Number	Definition
11	+5V
12	GND

Overheat LED (OH)

Connect an LED to the OH connection on pins 7 and 8 of JF1 to provide advanced warning of chassis overheating. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Overheat (OH) LED Pin Definitions (JF1)

Pin Number	Definition
7	+5V
8	GND

Power Fail LED

The Power Fail LED connection is located on pins 5 and 6 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)

Pin Number	Definition
5	Control
6	GND

Reset

The Reset connection is located on pins 3 and 4 of JF1. Attach it to the hardware reset switch on the computer case. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

Reset Pin Definitions (JF1)

Pin Number	Definition
3	Reset
4	Ground

PWR_ON

The PWR_ON connection is located on pins 1 and 2 of JF1. Momentarily contacting both pins will power on/off the system. This button can also be configured to function as a suspend button (see the Power Button Mode setting in BIOS). To turn off the power when set to suspend mode, depress the button for at least 4 seconds. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

PWR_ON Connector Pin Definitions (JF1)

Pin Number	Definition
1	PW_ON
2	Ground

Universal Serial Bus (USB0/1)

Two Universal Serial Bus ports are located beside the keyboard/ mouse ports. USB0 is the bottom connector and USB1 is the top connector. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Universal Serial Bus Pin Definitions

USB0		USB1	
Pin Number	Definition	Pin Number	Definition
1	+5V	1	+5V
2	P0-	2	P0-
3	P0+	3	P0+
4	Ground	4	Ground
5	N/A	5	Key

Extra Universal Serial Bus Connection (USB2/3)

Two USB headers are located at J1 for front side USB access. The odd numbered pins (toward the inside of the board) are for USB2 and the even numbered pins (toward the edge of the board) are for USB3. You will need a USB cable (not included) to use each of these connections. Refer to the tables on the right for pin definitions.

USB2 Pin Definitions (J1)

Pin Number	Definition
1	Power
3	-
5	+
7	Ground

USB3 Pin Definitions (J1)

Pin Number	Definition
2	Power
4	-
6	+
8	Ground

Serial Ports

The COM1 serial port is located next to the USB ports (see Figure 2-3). See the table on the right for pin definitions. The COM2 connector is a header located near the DIP switch on the motherboard.

Serial Port Pin Definitions (COM1, COM2)

Pin Number	Definition	Pin Number	Definition
1	CD	6	DSR
2	RD	7	RTS
3	TD	8	CTS
4	DTR	9	RI
5	Ground	10	NC

PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Ports

The ATX PS/2 keyboard and the PS/2 mouse are located on J11. See the table on the right for pin definitions. (The mouse port is above the keyboard port. See Figure 2-3.)

PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse Port Pin Definitions (J11)

Pin Number	Definition
1	Data
2	NC
3	Ground
4	VCC
5	Clock
6	NC

Fan Headers

The motherboard has CPU, chassis and overheat fan headers designated CPU, CHS and OH FAN, respectively. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Fan Header Pin Definitions (CPU/CHS/OH Fans)

Pin Number	Definition
1	Ground (black)
2	+12V (red)
3	Tachometer

Caution: These fan headers are DC power.

GLAN1/GLAN2 Ethernet Ports

Two Ethernet ports are located beside the VGA port on the IO backplane. These ports accept RJ45 type cables. See the next section for a description of the LEDs on the LAN ports. Both are 1000 Mb Ethernet ports.

HDD LED

The HDD LED (for IDE and SCSI disk drives) connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF1. Attach the IDE hard drive LED cable to these pins to display disk activity. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

(IDE) HDD LED Pin Definitions (JF1)

Pin Number	Definition
13	+5V
14	HD Active

Wake-On-LAN

The Wake-On-LAN header is designated as WOL. See the table on the right for pin definitions. You must enable the LAN Wake-Up setting in BIOS and also have a LAN card with a Wake-on-LAN connector and cable to use this feature.

Wake-On-LAN Pin Definitions (WOL)

Pin Number	Definition
1	+5V Standby
2	Ground
3	Wake-up

Third Power Supply Fail Header

Connect a cable from your power supply to the JP46 header to provide warning of power supply failure. The warning signal is passed through the PWR_LED pin on JF1 to provide indication of a power failure on the chassis. **Note:** This feature is only available when using Supermicro power supplies. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Third Power Supply Fail Header Pin Definitions (JP46)

Pin Number	Definition
1	P/S 1 Fail Signal
2	P/S 2 Fail Signal
3	P/S 3 Fail Signal
4	Reset (from MB)

IPMB (Optional)

An IPMB (IPMI Bus) header is located at J20 to support IPMI, a server management standard. Connect the appropriate cable from the IPMI daughter board to J20 to utilize IPMI on your system.

IPMB Header
Pin Definitions (J20)

Pin Number	Definition
1	Data
2	Ground
3	Clock
4	No Connection

SMB

An SMB (System Management Bus) header is located at J21. Connect the appropriate cable here to utilize SMB on your system.

SMB Header
Pin Definitions (J21)

Pin Number	Definition
1	Data
2	Ground
3	Clock
4	No Connection

Chassis Intrusion

A Chassis Intrusion header is located at JP57. Attach the appropriate connector here to inform you of a chassis intrusion condition.

Extra Universal Serial Bus Headers (USB2/3)

Two USB headers are located at J1. The odd numbered pins are for USB2 and the even numbered pins at the edge of the board) are for USB3. A USB cable (not included) is needed for use. See the tables on the right.

USB2 Pin Definitions (J1)

Pin Number	Definition
1	Power
3	-
5	+
7	Ground

USB3 Pin Definitions (J1)

Pin Number	Definition
2	Power
4	-
6	+
8	Ground

5-9 Onboard Indicators

GLAN1/GLAN2 LEDs

Each of the Ethernet ports (located beside the VGA port) has a yellow and a green LED. See the tables below for the functions associated with these LEDs. On each Gb LAN port, the yellow LED indicates activity while the other LED may be green, orange or off to indicate the speed of the connection (as specified in the tables below).

Gb LAN Left LED Indicator

LED Color	Definition
Off	Not Active
Yellow	Active

Gb LAN Right LED Indicator

LED Color	Definition
Off	No Connection
Green	100 MHz
Orange	1 GHz

CR5 LED

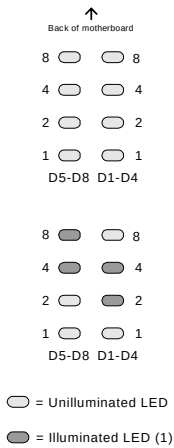
CR5 is an onboard LED that serves as a power indicator. See the table on the right for the meaning of each of the three colors displayed by CR5.

Onboard LED Power Indicator (CR5)

LED Color	Definition
Green	Power On
Yellow	Standby Mode
Red	Wrong CPU

Debug LEDs

Two sets of surface-mounted debug LEDs are located beside the LAN2 port and are each composed of four individual LEDs (D1 through D8) , which are used to provide POST code information. See the diagrams below for reading the debug LEDs and refer to Appendix B for a complete list of POST codes (a partial listing of the most common codes are given below).



Reading the Debug LEDs:
When on, each of the eight separate LEDs represent the value of the number shown beside it in the diagram. Add up the numerical values of each illuminated LED in the D5-D8 row to get the high digit (left) and those in the D1-D4 row to get the low (right) digit of the corresponding hexidecimal POST code.

Example:
The example on the left indicates a hexidecimal POST code of C6. This is determined in the following manner:
D1-D4 (right digit): 4 + 2 = 6
D5-D8 (left digit): 8 + 4 = 12
(decimal 12 = hexidecimal C)

Decimal	Hexidecimal Equivalent
0-9	0-9
10	A
11	B
12	C
13	D
14	E
15	F

Common POST Codes:
The following is a list of the most common POST codes that you may see.

POST Code	Meaning
01	Displayed while in BIOS Setup
31	No video card
40	Displayedwhile counting memory
83	Displayed when memory count is finished
85	CMOS Clear
95	Displayedwhile detecting IDE devices
DE	No memory
DE	Wrong type of memory installed
DE	One memory module (two minimum required)

5-10 DIP Switch Settings

DIP Switch 4: Processor Speed

The red "DIP" switch labeled SW4 has four individual switches, which are used to set the speed of the processor.

The table on the right shows you the switch settings for the various speeds your processor may be able to run at. (This table is also silkscreened on the motherboard.)

Note: Most Intel processors have a fixed Core/Bus ratio that overwrites the setting of DIP Switch 4.

Processor Speed Selection (DIP Switch 4)

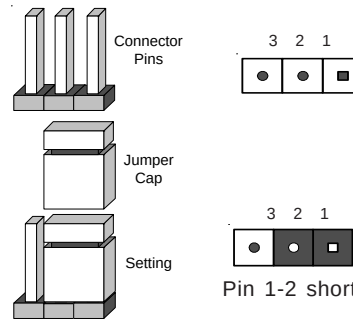
CPU	SW #4	SW #3	SW #2	SW #1
1.3 GHz	ON		ON	
1.4 GHz		ON	ON	
1.5 GHz	ON	ON	ON	
1.6 GHz				ON
1.7 GHz	ON			ON
1.8 GHz		ON		ON
1.9 GHz	ON	ON		ON
2.0 GHz			ON	ON
2.1 GHz	ON		ON	ON
2.2 GHz		ON	ON	ON
2.4 GHz	ON	ON	ON	ON

5-11 Jumper Settings

Explanation of Jumpers

To modify the operation of the motherboard, jumpers can be used to choose between optional settings. Jumpers create shorts between two pins to change the function of the connector. Pin 1 is identified with a square solder pad on the printed circuit board. See the motherboard layout pages for jumper locations.

Note: On two pin jumpers, "Closed" means the jumper is on and "Open" means the jumper is off the pins.



CMOS Clear

JBT1 is used to clear CMOS. Instead of pins, this jumper consists of contact pads to prevent accidentally clearing the contents of CMOS. To clear CMOS, use a metal object such as a small screwdriver to touch both pads at the same time to short the connection. Always remove the AC power cord from the system before clearing CMOS.

Note: For an ATX power supply, you must completely shut down the system, remove the AC power cord and then short JBT1 to clear CMOS. *Do not use the PW_ON connector to clear CMOS.*

SpeakerEnable/Disable

To disable the onboard speaker, remove the JP2 jumper. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

Speaker Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JP2)

Jumper Position	Definition
Closed	Enabled
Open	Disabled

VGA Enable/Disable

JP56 allows you to enable or disable the VGA port. The default position is on pins 1 and 2 to enable VGA. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

VGA Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JP56)

Jumper Position	Definition
1-2	Enabled
2-3	Disabled

Fan Detection Select

J58 allows you to select to use either the CPU fan or the Chassis fan. The default position is open to select the CPU fan. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

Fan Detection Select Jumper Settings (J58)

Jumper Position	Definition
Open	1/2 CPU Fans
Closed	1/2 CPU/Ch Fans

Chassis/Overheat Fan Select

JP48 allows you to select to use either the chassis fan or the overheat fan. The default position is closed to select the chassis fan. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

Chassis/Overheat Fan Select Jumper Settings (J48)

Jumper Position	Definition
Open	Overheat Fan
Closed	Chassis Fan

Watch Dog

JP3 controls the Watch Dog function. Watch Dog is a system monitor that takes action when a software application freezes the system. Pins 1-2 will have WD reset the system if a program freezes. Pins 2-3 will generate a non-maskable interrupt for the program that has frozen (requires software implementation). See the table on the right for jumper settings. Watch Dog must also be enabled in BIOS.

Watch Dog Jumper Settings (JP3)

Jumper Position	Definition
Pins 1-2	WD to Reset
Pins 2-3	WD to NMI
Open	Disabled

GLAN1 Enable/Disable

Change the setting of jumper JP54 to enable or disable the onboard LAN1 or NIC (Network Interface Card) on the motherboard. See the table on the right for jumper settings. The default setting is Enabled.

LAN1 (NIC) Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JP54)

Jumper Position	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

GLAN2 Enable/Disable

Change the setting of jumper JP4 to enable or disable the onboard LAN2 or NIC (Network Interface Card) on the motherboard. See the table on the right for jumper settings. The default setting is Enabled.

LAN2 (NIC) Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JP4)

Jumper Position	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

SCSI Enable/Disable

The SCSI Enable/Disable jumper at JA4 allows you to enable or disable the onboard SCSI. The normal (default) position is enabled. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

SCSI Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JA4)

Jumper Position	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

SCSI Termination Enable/ Disable

Jumpers JPA1 and JPA2 allow you to enable or disable termination for the SCSI connectors. Jumper JPA1 controls SCSI channel A and JPA2 is for SCSI channel B. The normal (default) setting is open to enable (terminate) both SCSI channels. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

SCSI Channel Termination Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JPA1, JPA2)

Jumper Position	Definition
Open	Enabled
Closed	Disabled

PCI-X Bus Speed Setting

Jumper P2 is used to change the speed of the single PCI-X bus on the motherboard. See the table on the right for jumper settings.(Note: The PCI-X bus is also tied to the SCSI controller. If using a 33/66 MHz PCI card in this slot, you will slow the SCSI speed down to 33 or 66 MHz.)

PCI-X Slot Bus Speed Settings Pin Definitions (P2)

Pin Setting	Speed
Pins 1-2	PCI 33/66 MHz
Pins 2-3	PCI-X 66 MHz
Pins 3-4	PCI-X 100 MHz
Pins 4-5	PCI-X 133 MHz

This slot was designed for use with PCI-X cards - some PCI cards may work in the slot.

Front Side Bus Speed

JP12 is used to set the system (front side) bus speed for the processors. It is best to keep this jumper set to Auto. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

Front Side Bus Speed Jumper Settings (JP12)

Jumper Position	Definition
Pins 1-2	Auto
Pins 2-3	400 MHz
Open	533 Mhz

Spread Spectrum

J35 is used to enable or disable the Spread Spectrum feature. Spread Spectrum is a technique used to stabilize operations when a system is being affected by electromagnetic interference. The normal (default) position is open to disable Spread Spectrum. See table at right for jumper settings.

Spread Spectrum Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (J35)

Jumper Position	Definition
Open	Enabled
Closed	Disabled

5-12 Floppy/Hard Disk Drive and SCSI Connections

Note the following when connecting the floppy and hard disk drive cables:

- The floppy disk drive cable has seven twisted wires.
- A red mark on a wire typically designates the location of pin 1.
- A single floppy disk drive ribbon cable has 34 wires and two connectors to provide for two floppy disk drives. The connector with twisted wires always connects to drive A, and the connector that does not have twisted wires always connects to drive B.

Floppy Connector

The floppy connector is located on J12. See the table at right for pin definitions.

Floppy Connector Pin Definitions (JP12)

Pin Number	Function	Pin Number	Function
1	GND	2	FDHDIN
3	GND	4	Reserved
5	Key	6	FDEDIN
7	GND	8	Index-
9	GND	10	Motor Enable
11	GND	12	Drive Select B-
13	GND	14	Drive Select A-
15	GND	16	Motor Enable
17	GND	18	DIR-
19	GND	20	STEP-
21	GND	22	Write Data-
23	GND	24	Write Gate-
25	GND	26	Track 00-
27	GND	28	Write Protect-
29	GND	30	Read Data-
31	GND	32	Side 1 Select-
33	GND	34	Diskette

IDE Connectors

There are no jumpers to configure the onboard IDE#1 and #2 connectors (J18 and J19, respectively). See the table at right for pin definitions.

IDE Connector Pin Definitions (J18, J19)

Pin Number	Function	Pin Number	Function
1	Reset IDE	2	GND
3	Host Data 7	4	Host Data 8
5	Host Data 6	6	Host Data 9
7	Host Data 5	8	Host Data 10
9	Host Data 4	10	Host Data 11
11	Host Data 3	12	Host Data 12
13	Host Data 2	14	Host Data 13
15	Host Data 1	16	Host Data 14
17	Host Data 0	18	Host Data 15
19	GND	20	Key
21	DRQ3	22	GND
23	I/O Write-	24	GND
25	I/O Read-	26	GND
27	IOCHRDY	28	BALE
29	DACK3-	30	GND
31	IRQ14	32	IOCS16-
33	Addr 1	34	GND
35	Addr 0	36	Addr 2
37	Chip Select 0	38	Chip Select 1-
39	Activity	40	GND

Ultra320 SCSI Connector

Refer to the table below for the pin definitions of the Ultra320 SCSI connectors located at JA1 and JA2.

68-pin Ultra320 SCSI Connectors (JA1 and JA2)

Connector Contact Number	Signal Names	Connector Contact Number	Signal Names
1	+DB(12)	35	-DB(12)
2	+DB(13)	36	-DB(13)
3	+DB(14)	37	-DB(14)
4	+DB(15)	38	-DB(15)
5	+DB(P1)	39	-DB(P1)
6	+DB(0)	40	-DB(0)
7	+DB(1)	41	-DB(1)
8	+DB(2)	42	-DB(2)
9	+DB(3)	43	-DB(3)
10	+DB(4)	44	-DB(4)
11	+DB(5)	45	-DB(5)
12	+DB(6)	46	-DB(6)
13	+DB(7)	47	-DB(7)
14	+DB(P)	48	-DB(P)
15	GROUND	49	GROUND
16	DIFFSENS	50	GROUND
17	TERMPWR	51	TERMPWR
18	TERMPWR	52	TERMPWR
19	RESERVED	53	RESERVED
20	GROUND	54	GROUND
21	+ATN	55	-ATN
22	GROUND	56	GROUND
23	+BSY	57	-BSY
24	+ACK	58	-ACK
25	+RST	59	-RST
26	+MSG	60	-MSG
27	+SEL	61	-SEL
28	+C/D	62	-C/D
29	+REQ	63	-REQ
30	+I/O	64	-I/O
31	+DB(8)	65	-DB(8)
32	+DB(9)	66	-DB(9)
33	+DB(10)	67	-DB(10)
34	+DB(11)	68	-DB(11)

5-13 Installing Software Drivers

After all the hardware has been installed you must install the software drivers. The necessary drivers are all included on the Supermicro CD that came packaged with your motherboard. After inserting this CD into your CDROM drive, the display shown in Figure 5-8 should appear. (If this display does not appear, click on the My Computer icon and then on the icon representing your CDROM drive. Finally, double click on the S "Setup" icon.)

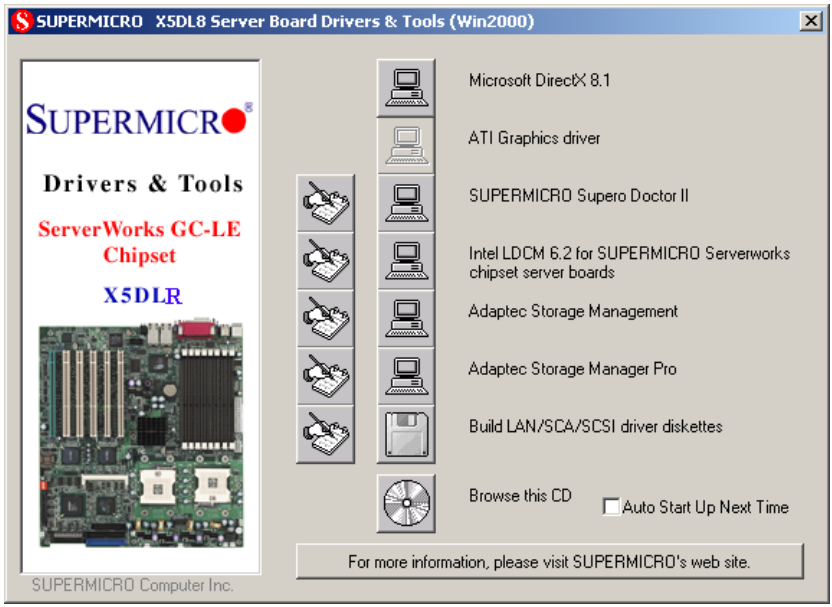

SUPERMICRO X5DL8 Server Board Drivers & Tools (Win2000)
SUPERMICRO
Drivers & Tools
ServerWorks GC-LE Chipset
X5DLR
SUPERMICRO Computer Inc.
Microsoft DirectX 8.1
ATI Graphics driver
SUPERMICRO Supero Doctor II
Intel LDCM 6.2 for SUPERMICRO Serverworks chipset server boards
Adaptec Storage Management
Adaptec Storage Manager Pro
Build LAN/SCA/SCSI driver diskettes
Browse this CD
Auto Start Up Next Time
For more information, please visit SUPERMICRO's web site.

Figure 5-8. Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen

Click the icons showing a hand writing on paper to view the readme files for each item. The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.

Chapter 6

Advanced Chassis Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install components and perform maintenance on the SC812S-400C chassis. For component installation, follow the steps in the order given to eliminate the most common problems encountered. If some steps are unnecessary, skip ahead to the next step.

Tools Required

The only tool you will need to install components and perform maintenance is a Philips screwdriver.

6-1 Static-Sensitive Devices

Electricstatic discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to any printed circuit boards (PCBs), it is important to handle them very carefully. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from ESD damage.

Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the motherboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the motherboard.

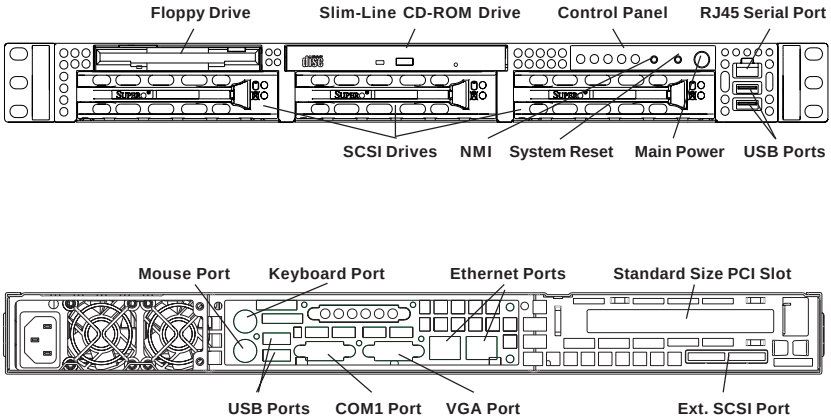


Figure 6-1. Chassis: Front and Rear Views

6-2 Control Panel

The control panel (located on the front of the chassis) must be connected to the JF1 connector on the motherboard to provide you with system status indications. A ribbon cable has bundled these wires together to simplify the connection. Connect the cable from JF1 on the motherboard to the appropriate header on the Control Panel PCB (printed circuit board). Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 on both connectors. Pull all excess cabling out of the airflow path.

The control panel LEDs inform you of system status. See "Chapter 3: System Interface" an explanation of the control panel buttons and the Onboard Indicators section in Chapter 5 for details on the motherboard LEDs. Details on JF1 can be found in "Chapter 5: Advanced Motherboard Installation."

6-3 System Fans

Two 10-cm blower fans provide all the cooling needed for the SuperServer 6013L-8. It is very important that the chassis top cover is properly installed and making a good seal in order for the cooling air to circulate properly through the chassis and cool the components. See Figure 6-2.

System Fan Failure

The fans run at 3200 rpm. If a fan fails, the ambient air temperature in the chassis will rise and activate the overheat LED on the control panel. Replace any failed fan immediately with the same type and model. You must power down the system before replacing a cooling fan (removing the power cord is also recommended as a safety precaution).

Replacing System Cooling Fans

1. Removing a fan:

Remove the chassis cover. Detach the fan wires from their connection to the motherboard. Remove the screws that secure the fan to the chassis and lift the blower fan out.

2. Installing a new fan:

Replace the failed fan with an identical 10-cm, 12 volt fan (available from Supermicro: p/n FAN-038). Install the new fan in its proper place in the chassis by positioning it on the two mounting posts. Secure the fan to the chassis with the screws you removed previously, then attach the fan wires to the connector on the motherboard. Finish by replacing the chassis cover and power cord and restoring power to the system.

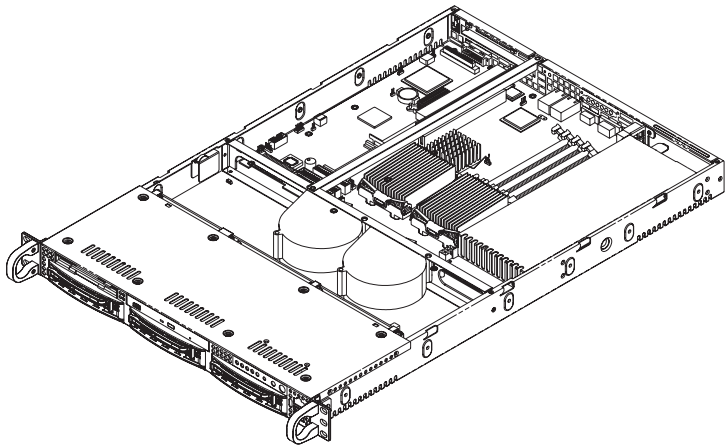


Figure 6-2. System Cooling Fans

6-4 Drive Bay Installation/Removal

Accessing the Drive Bays

SCSI Drives: You do not need to access the inside of the chassis to replace or swap SCSI drives. Proceed to the next step for instructions.

Note: You must use standard 1" high, 80-pin SCA SCSI drives in the SuperServer 6013L-8.

CD-ROM/Floppy Disk Drive: For installing/removing the CD-ROM or floppy disk drive, you will need to gain access to the inside of the 6013L-8 by removing the top cover of the chassis. Proceed to the "CD-ROM and Floppy Drive Installation" section in this chapter for instructions.

SCSI Drive Installation

1. Mounting a SCSI drive in a drive carrier:

The SCSI drives are mounted in drive carriers to simplify their installation and removal from the chassis. These carriers also help promote proper airflow for the SCSI drive bays. For this reason, even empty carriers without SCSI drives installed must remain in the chassis. To add a new SCSI drive, install a drive into the carrier with the printed circuit board side toward the carrier so that the mounting holes align with those in the carrier. Secure the drive to the carrier with four screws, as shown in Figure 6-3.

Figure 6-3. Mounting a SCSI Drive in a Carrier

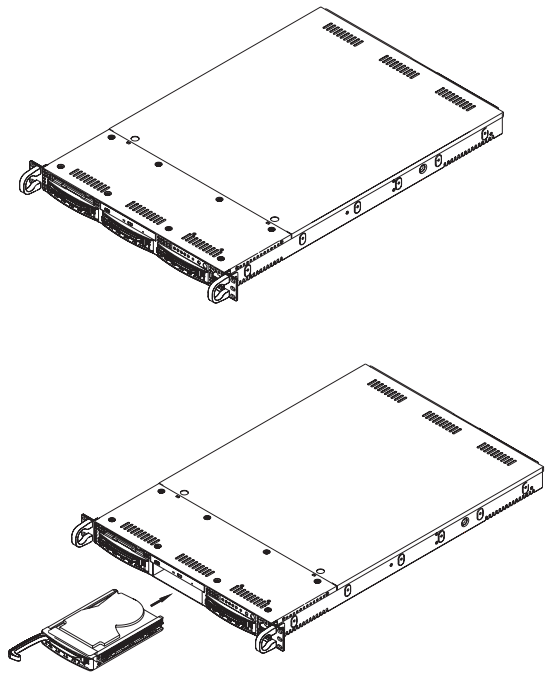
Use caution when working around the SCSI backplane. Do not touch the backplane with any metal objects and make sure no ribbon cables touch the backplane or obstruct the holes, which aid in proper airflow.

Important: Regardless of how many SCSI hard drives are installed, all SCSI drive carriers must remain in the drive bays for proper airflow.

2. Installing/removing hot-swap SCSI drives:

The SCSI drive bays are located in the front of the chassis, making them easily accessible for installation and removal. The SCSI drives are hot-swap units, meaning that they can be installed and removed while the system is running. To remove a SCSI drive, first push the colored release button located beside the drive's LEDs, then swing the handle fully out and use it to pull the SCSI drive carrier straight out (see Figure 6-4).

Figure 6-4. Removing SCSI Drives



Important: **All of the SCSI drive carriers must remain in the drive bay to maintain proper cooling airflow.**

SCA Backplane

The SCSI drives plug into a SAF-TE compliant SCA backplane that provides power, SCSI ID and bus termination. A RAID controller can be used with the SCA backplane to provide data security. The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability of the SCSI drive. The SCA SCSI backplane is already preconfigured; there are no jumpers or switches.

CD-ROM and Floppy Drive Installation

The top cover of the chassis must be opened to gain full access to the CD-ROM and floppy drive bays. The 6013L-8 accomodates only slim-line CD-ROM drives. Side mounting brakets are needed to mount a slim-line CD-ROM drive in the 6013L-8 server.

You must power down the system before installing or removing a floppy or CD-ROM drive. Then, release the retention screws that secure the server unit to the rack. Grasp the two handles on either side and pull the unit straight out until it locks (you will hear a "click"). Next, depress the two buttons on the top of the chassis to release the top cover and at the same time, push the cover away from you until it stops. You can then lift the top cover from the chassis to gain full access to the inside of the server.

With the chassis cover removed, unplug the power and data cables from the drive you want to remove. Then locate the locking tab at the rear of the drive. It will be on the left side of the drive when viewed from the front of the chassis. Pull the tab away from the drive and push the drive unit out through the front of the chassis. Add a new drive by following this procedure in reverse order. You may hear a faint *click* of the locking tab when the drive is fully inserted. Remember to reconnect the data and power cables to the drive before replacing the chassis cover and restoring power to the system. Please be aware of the following:

- The floppy disk drive cable has seven twisted wires.
- A color mark on a cable typically designates the location of pin 1.
- A single floppy disk drive ribbon cable has 34 wires and two connectors to provide for two floppy disk drives. The connector with twisted wires always connects to drive A, and the connector that does not have twisted wires always connects to drive B. (You can only install one internal floppy drive into the 6013L-8.)

6-5 Power Supply

The SuperServer 6013L-8 has a single 400 watt power supply, which is auto-switching capable. This enables it to automatically sense and operate anywhere within the range of 100 to 240 input volts. An amber light will be illuminated on the power supply when the power is off. An illuminated green light indicates that the power supply is operating.

Power Supply Failure

If the power supply unit fails, the system will shut down and you will need to replace the power supply unit. Replacement units can be ordered directly from Supermicro (see contact information in the Preface). As there is only one power supply unit in the 6013L-8, the server must be powered down before removing and replacing the power supply unit for whatever reason.

Removing/Replacing the Power Supply

1. Removing the power supply:

First turn the power switch on the control panel off, then unplug the power cord from the system. Remove the chassis cover by pressing the two release buttons on the top of the chassis (near the front) and push the chassis top rearward about one inch. To remove the failed power unit, push the beige colored release tab to the right and then carefully lift the unit up about 1/2 inch only. If you lift too high, you may damage the power distribution board that the other end of the unit is connected to. Then, pull the power unit straight back to unplug it from the power distribution board. See Figure 6-5.

2. Installing a new power supply:

Replace the failed unit with another unit of the same input voltage, output voltage and wattage. It is highly recommended to replace it with exactly the same model power supply. Carefully insert the new unit into position to plug it into the power distribution board, making sure you are not holding it at too great an angle, which may damage the power distribution board. Push it completely into the power distribution board and seat it in the chassis. When correctly installed it should be laying flat - make sure the end of the power supply is not sitting on the stop in the chassis. Reconnect the power cord, replace the chassis top cover and reposition the unit back into the rack. Finish by depressing the power button on the chassis front control panel.

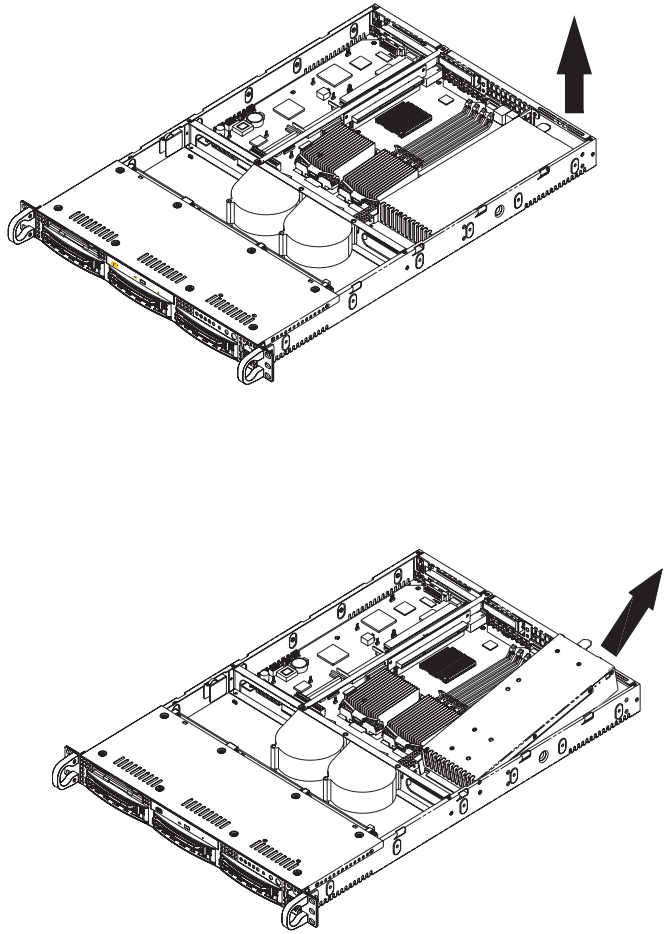


Figure 6-5. Removing/Replacing the Power Supply

Notes

Chapter 7
AMIBIOS

7-1 Introduction

This chapter describes the AMIBIOS for the SUPERSERVER 6013L-8. The AMI ROM BIOS is stored in a Flash EEPROM and can be easily upgraded using a floppy disk-based program.

Note: Due to periodic changes to BIOS, some settings may have been added or deleted and might not yet be recorded in this manual. Refer to the Manual Download area of our web site for any changes to BIOS that are not reflected in this manual.

System BIOS

The BIOS is the Basic Input Output System used in all IBM® PC, XT™, AT®, ATX, and PS/2® compatible computers. The BIOS ROM stores the system parameters, such as amount of memory, type of disk drives and video displays, etc. BIOS ROM requires very little power. When the computer is turned off, a back-up battery provides power to the BIOS ROM, enabling it to retain the system parameters. Each time the computer is powered-on, the computer is then configured with the values stored in the BIOS ROM by the system BIOS, which gains control when the computer is powered on.

How To Change the Configuration Data

The configuration data that determines the system parameters may be changed by entering the BIOS Setup utility. This Setup utility can be accessed by pressing <Del> at the appropriate time during system boot.

Starting the Setup Utility

Normally, the only visible POST (Power On Self Test) routine is the memory test. As the memory is being tested, press the <Delete> key to enter the main menu of the BIOS Setup utility. From the main menu, you can access the other setup screens, such as the Chipset and Power menus. Section 7-3 gives detailed descriptions of each parameter setting in the Setup utility.

An AMIBIOS identification string is displayed at the left bottom corner of the screen, below the copyright message.

7-2 BIOS Features

- Supports Plug and Play V1.0A and DMI 2.3
- Supports Intel PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect) (PME) local bus specification 2.2
- Supports Advanced Power Management (APM) specification v 1.1
- Supports ACPI
- Supports Flash ROM

AMIBIOS supports the LS120 drive made by Matsushita-Kotobuki Electronics Industries Ltd. The LS120:

- Can be used as a boot device
- Is accessible as the next available floppy drive

AMIBIOS supports PC Health Monitoring chips. When a failure occurs in a monitored activity, AMIBIOS can sound an alarm and display a message. The PC Health Monitoring chips monitor:

- CPU temperature
- Chassis intrusion detector
- Five positive voltage inputs
- Four fan speed monitor inputs

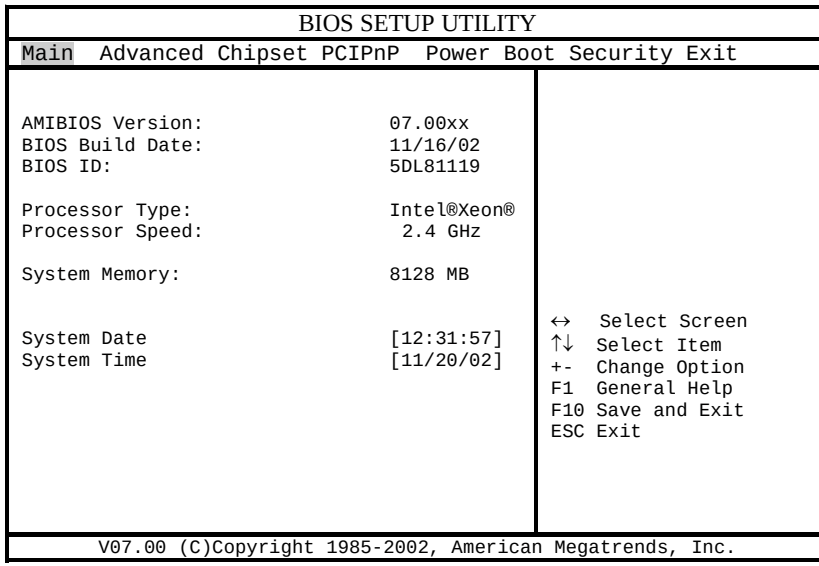
7-3 Running Setup

**Optimal default settings are in bold text unless otherwise noted.*

The BIOS setup options described in this section are selected by choosing the appropriate text from the Standard Setup screen. All displayed text is described in this section, although the screen display is often all you need to understand how to set the options (see on next page).

The Main BIOS Setup Menu

Press the <Delete> key during the POST (Power On Self Test) to enter the Main Menu of the BIOS Setup Utility. All Main Setup options are described in this section. The Main BIOS Setup screen is displayed below.



Use the Up/Down arrow keys or the <Tab> key to move between the different settings in the above menu.

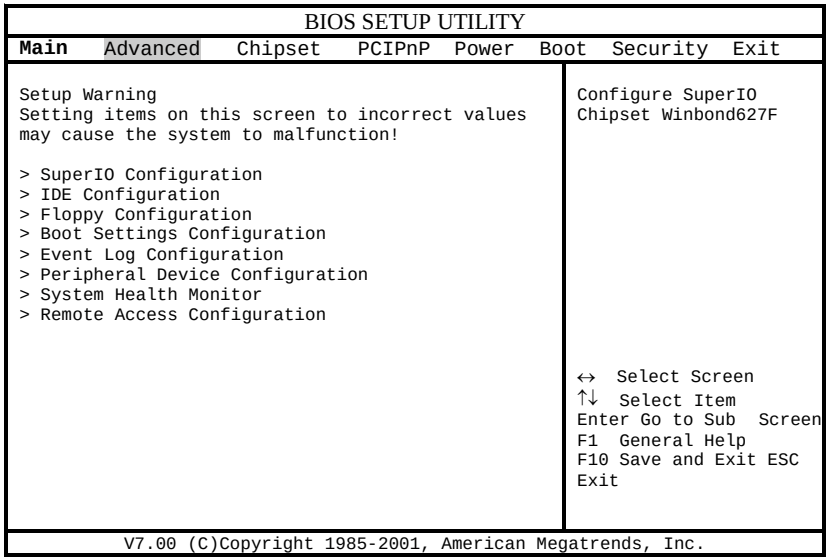
When the items "System Time", and "System Date" are highlighted, type in the correct time/date in the time field, and then press "Enter". The date must be entered in MM/DD/YY format. The time is entered in HH:MM:SS format. The time is in also 24-hour format. For example, 5:30 a.m. appears as 05:30:00 and 5:30 p.m. as 17:30:00.

Press the <ESC> key to exit the Main Menu and use the Left/Right arrow keys to enter the other categories of BIOS settings. The next section is described in detail to illustrate how to navigate through the menus.

Note: Items displayed in gray are preset and cannot be selected. Items with a blue arrow are commands, not options (i.e. Discard Changes).

7-4 Advanced BIOS Setup

Choose Advanced BIOS Setup from the AMIBIOS Setup Utility main menu with the Left/Right arrow keys. You should see the following display. Select one of the items in the left frame of the screen, such as SuperIO Configuration, to go to the sub screen for that item. Advanced BIOS Setup options are displayed by highlighting the option using the arrow keys. All Advanced BIOS Setup options are described in this section.

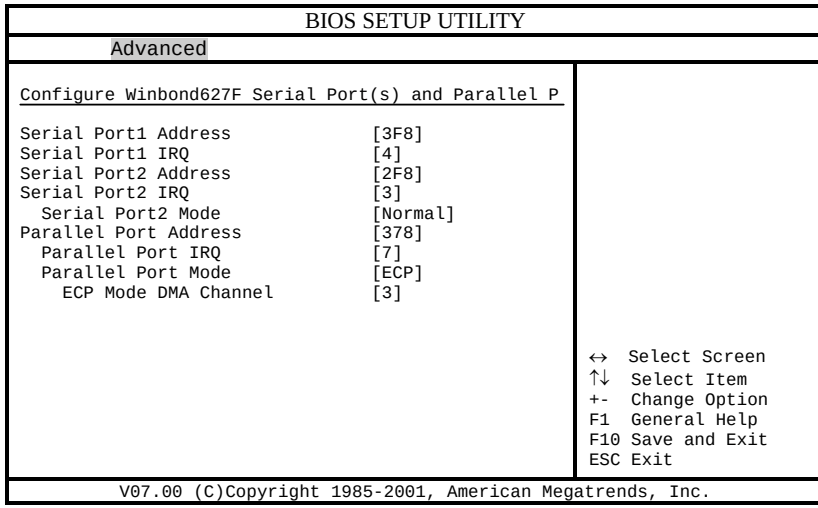


Use the Up/Down arrow keys to select the "Super I/O Configuration line.

When the "Super IO Configuration" line is highlighted, hit "ENTER" to display its menu.

The following Super IO Configuration screen will appear. Here you can select your options for the your computer's I/O (Input/Output) devices.

Super IO Configuration



The Super IO Configuration includes the following items:

Serial Port 1 Address

This option specifies the base I/O port address of serial port 1. The settings for this item include Disabled, **3F8** and 3E8 and 2E8. Select the desired setting and then press "Enter".

Serial Port 1 IRQ

This option specifies the Interrupt Request address of serial port 1. The settings for this item include Disabled, **4** and 3.

Serial Port 2 Address

This option specifies the base I/O port address of serial port 2. The settings for this item include Disabled, **2F8**, 3E8 and 2E8.

Serial Port 2 IRQ

This option specifies the Interrupt Request address of serial port 2. The settings for this item include Disabled, 4 and **3**.

Serial Port 2 Mode

Use this option to choose the Serial Port 2 Mode. The settings are **Normal**, Sharp-IR, SIR and consumer.

Parallel Port Address

This option specifies the I/O address used by the parallel port. The settings for this item include Disabled, **378**, 278 and 3BC. Select your setting and then press "Enter".

Parallel Port IRQ

This option allows the user to set the Parallel Port IRQ. The settings for this item include 5 and **7**.

Parallel Port Mode

This option specifies the parallel port mode. The settings for this item include Normal, Bi-directional, EPP and **ECP**.

ECP Mode DMA Channel

This option allows the user to set the setting for the ECP Mode of the DMA Channel. The settings for this item include **0**, 1 and 3.

IDE Configuration

Onboard PCI IDE Controller

This option allows the user to enable or disable the integrated IDE Controller. The settings include Disabled, Primary, Second and **Both**. Select "Disabled" to disable the Integrated IDE Controller. Select "Primary" to enable the Primary IDE controller only. Select "Secondary" to enable the Secondary IDE Controller only. Select "Both" to enable both Primary and Secondary IDE Controllers.

Primary IDE Master

When entering "Setup", BIOS automatically detects the presence of IDE devices. This displays the auto detection status of the IDE devices. You can also manually configure the IDE drives by providing the following information:

This option allows the user to configure the IDE devices. When the desired item is highlighted (selected), press "Enter" and the following screen will be displayed:

Type

This option sets the type of device that the AMIBIOS attempts to boot from after AMIBIOS POST is completed. The settings include Not installed, **Auto**, CDROM and ARMD. The "Auto" setting allows BIOS to automatically detect the presence of the IDE controller.

LBA/Large Mode

LBA (Logical Block Addressing) is a method of addressing data on a disk drive. In LBA mode, the maximum drive capacity is 137 GB. The settings are Disabled and **Auto**. Select "Disabled" to disable LBA mode. Select "Auto" to enable LBA mode if your device supports it and is not already formatted with the LBA mode.

Block (Multi-Sector Transfer) Mode

This option sets the block mode multi sector transfers option The settings include Disabled and **Auto**. Disabled: This option prevents the BIOS from using Multi-Sector Transfer on the specified channel. The data to and from the device will occur one sector at a time. Auto: This option allows the BIOS to auto detect device support for Multi-Sector Transfers on the specified channel. If supported, this option allows the BIOS to auto detect the number of sectors per block for transfer from the hard disk drive to memory. The data transfer to and from the device will occur multiple sectors at a time (if the device supports it).

PIO Mode

IDE PIO (Programmable I/O) mode programs timing cycles between the IDE drive and the programmable IDE controller. As the PIO mode increases, the cycle time decreases. The settings are: **Auto**, 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

DMA Mode

This item allows the users to select the DMA mode. The settings are: **Auto**, SWDMA0, SWDMA1, SWDMA2, MWDMA0, MWDMA1, MWDM2, UWDMA0, UWDMA1, UWDMA2, UWDMA3 and UWDMA4. Select Auto to auto detect the DMA Mode. Select SWDMA0 through SWDMA2 to set single word DMA0 through DMA2. Select MWDMA0 through MWDMA2 to set Multi-word DMA0 through DMA2. Select UDMA0 through UDMA4 to set Ultra DMA0 through Ultra DMA4.

S.M.A.R.T.

S.M.A.R.T stands for Self-Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology, a feature that can help predict impending drive failures. The settings are **Auto**, Disabled and Enabled. Select "Enabled" or "Disabled" to enable or disable the S.M.A.R.T. Select "Auto" to auto detect S.M.A.R.T.

32Bit Data Transfer

The settings are Auto, Disabled and **Enabled**. Select "Enabled" or "Disabled" to enable or disable the 32-bit Data Transfer function. Select "Auto" to auto detect the 32-bit Data Transfer function.

ARMD Emulation Type

This option is used to select the ARMD emulation type used when configuring an LS120, MO (Magneto-Optical), or Iomega Zip drive. The settings are **Auto**, Floppy and HardDisk. (ARMD stands for ATA(PI) Removable Media Disk).

Primary IDE Slave

When the system enters "Setup", BIOS automatically detects the presence of IDE devices. This option displays the auto detection status of IDE devices. The settings for "Primary IDE Slave" are the same as those for the "Primary IDE Master".

Secondary IDE Master

This displays the status of auto detection of IDE devices. The settings for "Secondary IDE Master" are the same as those for the "Primary IDE Master".

Secondary IDE Slave

This displays the status of auto detection of IDE devices. The settings for "Secondary IDE Slave" are the same as those for the "Primary IDE Master".

Hard Disk Write Protect

This item allows the user to prevent the hard disk from being overwritten. The options are Enabled or **Disabled**. Enabled allows the drive to be used normally; read, write and erase functions can all be performed. Disabled prevents the hard disk from being erased. This function is effective only when the device is accessed through BIOS.

ATA(PI) Detect Timeout (Seconds)

Set this option to stop the system search for ATAPI devices within the specified number of seconds. The options are 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and **35** (seconds). Most ATA disk drives can be detected within 5 seconds.

ATA(PI) 80pin Cable Detection

This option allows you to select the mechanism used to detect the 80-pin ATA(PI) cable. The settings are Host, Device and **Host & Device**.

Floppy Configuration

Floppy A

Use this option to specify which of floppy drive you have installed in the A drive. The settings are Disabled, 360 KB 5 1/4", 1.2 MB 5 1/4", 720 KB 3 1/2", **1.44 MB 3 1/2"** and 2.88 MB 3 1/2".

Floppy B

Use this option to specify which of floppy drive you have installed in the B drive. The settings are Disabled, 360 KB 5 1/4", 1.2 MB 5 1/4", 720 KB 3 1/2", **1.44 MB 3 1/2"** and 2.88 MB 3 1/2".

Diskette Write Protect

This option allows you to prevent any writing to your floppy diskette. The settings are **Disabled,** 360 KB 5 1/4", 1.2 MB 5 1/4", 720 KB 3 1/2", **1.44 MB 3 1/2"** and 2.88 MB 3 1/2". The Enabled setting is effective only if the device is accessed through BIOS.

Floppy Drive Seek

Use this option to Enable or **Disable** the floppy seek routine on bootup.

Boot Settings Configuration

Quick Boot

This option allows the BIOS to skip certain tests that are normally performed on boot up. You can disable the option to speed up boot time. The settings are Disabled and **Enabled**.

Quiet Boot

If Disabled, this option will cause the normal POST messages to be displayed upon setup. When Enabled, the OEM logo is displayed instead of the POST messages. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Add-On ROM Display Mode

Set this option to display add-on ROM (read-only memory) messages. The settings for this option are **Force BIOS** and Keep Current. Force BIOS

allows the computer to force a third party BIOS to display during system boot. Keep Current has the system display AMIBIOS information on bootup.

BootUp Num Lock

This option is used to select the status of the Number Lock function on your keyboard on bootup. The settings are **On** and Off.

BootUp CPU Speed

This option is used set the CPU speed to either **High** or Low.

PS/2 Mouse Support

This option specifies whether a PS/2 Mouse will be supported. Settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Typematic Rate

Set this option to select the rate at which the computer repeats a key that is held down. Settings are **Fast** and Slow. Fast: This sets the rate the computer repeats a key to over 20 times per second. Under normal operations, this setting should not be changed. Slow: This sets the rate the computer repeats a key to under 8 times per second.

Primary Display

This option specifies the type of monitor display you have installed on the system. The settings are Absent, **VGA/EGA**, Color 40 x 25, Color 80 x 25 and monochrome.

Parity Check

Use this option to either Enable or **Disable** the use of memory parity checking.

Boot to OS/2

This option can be used to boot the system to an OS/2 operating system. The settings are **No** and Yes.

Wait for F1 if Error

This settings for this option are **Enabled** and Disabled. Disabled: This prevents the AMIBIOS to wait on an error for user intervention. This setting should be used if there is a known reason for a BIOS error to appear. An example would be a system administrator must remote boot the system. The computer system does not have a keyboard currently attached. If this setting is set, the system will continue to bootup in to the operating system. If 'F1' is enabled, the system will wait until the BIOS setup is entered. Enabled: This option allows the system BIOS to wait for any error. If an error is detected, pressing <F1> will enter Setup and the BIOS setting can be adjusted to fix the problem. This normally happens when upgrading the hardware and not setting the BIOS to recognize it.

Hit "Delete" Message Display

This option tells the system to display or not display the "Hit Delete to Enter Setup" message. The settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Cache

This option is for enabling or disabling the internal CPU L1 cache. Settings include Disabled, Write-Thru, **Write-Back** and Reserved. Disabled: This option prevents the system from using the internal CPU L1 cache. This setting should be used to slow the computer system down or to trouble-shoot error messages. Write-Thru: This option allows the computer system to use the internal CPU L1 cache as Write-Though cache. Write-Through cache is slower than Write-Back cache. It performs write operations to the internal L1 CPU cache and system memory simultaneously. Write-Back:
This option allows the computer system to use the internal CPU L1 cache as Write-Back cache. Write-Back cache is faster than Write-Through cache. Write-Back cache is a caching method in which modifications to data in the cache aren't copied to the cache source until absolutely necessary. Write-back caching is available on all CPUs supported by this BIOS. With these CPUs, write operations stored in the L1 cache aren't copied to main memory until absolutely necessary. This is the default setting.

System BIOS Cacheable

This option enables you to move the system BIOS to the memory cache to improve performance. Settings are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Event Log Configuration

Event Logging

This option **Enables** or Disables the logging of events. You can use this screen to select options for the Event Log Configuration Settings. You can access sub screens to view the event log and mark all events as read. Use the up and down arrow keys to select an item, and the plus (+) and minus (-) keys to change the option setting. The settings are described on the following pages. The screen is shown below.

ECC Event Logging

This option Enables or **Disables** the logging of ECC events. The events logged by AMIBIOS are post errors such as a bad BIOS, floppy errors, or hard drive errors.

Clear All Event Logs

This option can be used to tell the system to clear the event log on the next boot up. The settings are **No** and Yes.

View Event Log

Highlighting this and pressing <Enter> will allow you to view the unread events from the event log area.

Mark All Events As Read

Highlighting [OK] and pressing <Enter> will mark all events in the log area as having been read. The settings are OK and **Cancel**.

Peripheral Device Configuration

Power Lost Control

This option determines how the system will respond when power is reapplied after a power loss condition. Choose **Always On** to automatically start up the system when power is reapplied. Always Off means you must push the main power button to restart the system after power is restored.

System Health Monitor

The BIOS continuously monitors the health of your system by measuring certain voltage levels and temperatures.

CPU1 Current Temperature/CPU2 Current Temperature

This reading displays the real-time temperatures of CPU1 and CPU2.

System Current Temperature1/System Current Temperature2

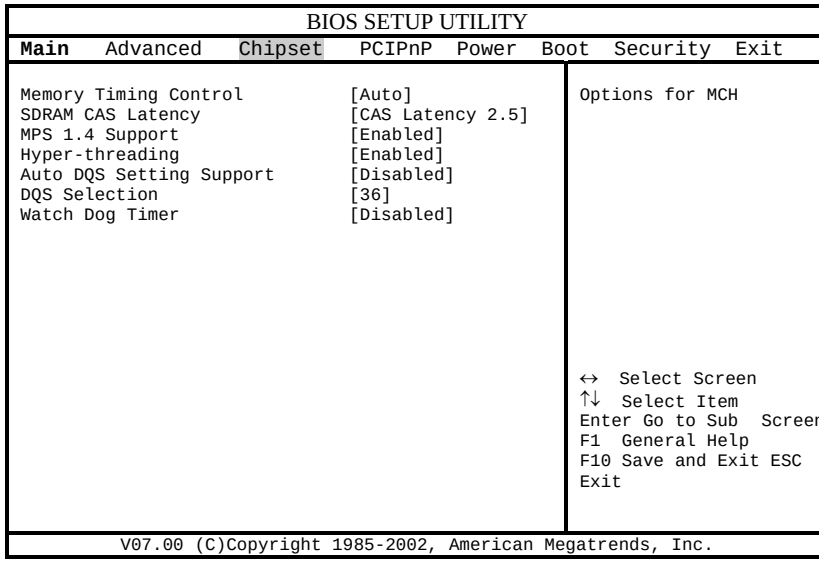
This reading displays two real-time temperatures of the system.

Remote Access Configuration

This option allows the user to redirect the console (display) through the COM port when enabled. This is useful when two computers are hooked up to a single monitor. When enabled, the user can toggle the display from one system to the other using the <Tab> key. The function keys are disabled when this setting is enabled. The settings are "Serial ANSI" and "**Disabled**."

7-5 Chipset Setup

Choose Chipset Setup from the AMIBIOS Setup Utility main menu. The screen is shown below. All Chipset Setup options are described following the screen.


BIOS SETUP UTILITY
Main Advanced Chipset PCIPnP Power Boot Security Exit
Memory Timing Control [Auto]
SDRAM CAS Latency [CAS Latency 2.5]
MPS 1.4 Support [Enabled]
Hyper-threading [Enabled]
Auto DQS Setting Support [Disabled]
DQS Selection [36]
Watch Dog Timer [Disabled]
Options for MCH
↔ Select Screen
↑↓ Select Item
Enter Go to Sub Screen
F1 General Help
F10 Save and Exit ESC
Exit
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Memory Timing Control

Determines how the memory timing is controlled. **Auto** lets BIOS program the memory timing from SPD data. Manual allows the user to select the appropriate memory timing.

SDRAM CAS Latency

This sets the CAS latency for system memory. The default setting is **CAS Latency 2.5**.

MPS 1.4 Support

The settings for this option are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Hyper-threading

Enables hyper-threading if supported by the operating system. Hyper-threading is a method of creating an additional "virtual" processor by using parallelism to process multiple instructions simultaneously. The settings for this option are **Enabled** and Disabled.

Auto DQS Setting Support

The settings for this option are **Disabled** and Enabled.

DQS Selection

This setting is preset.

Watchdog Timer

This option is used to configure the Watchdog timer. Settings are **Disabled**, 2 minutes, 5 minutes, 10 minutes and 15 minutes.

7-6 PCI PnP Setup

Choose PCI/PnP Setup from the AMIBIOS Setup main menu. All PCI/PnP options are described in this section. The PCI/PnP Setup screen is shown below.

```
                        BIOS SETUP UTILITY
Main  Advanced Chipset PCIPnP  Power Boot Security Exit

Plug & Play O/S                 [No]
Reset Config Data               [No]
Allocate IRQ to VGA             [Yes]
PCI IDE BusMaster               [Disabled]

USB Function                    [Enabled]
Legacy USB Support              [Auto]
ARMD Emulation Type             [Hard Disk]

                                ↔   Select Screen
                                ↑↓  Select Item
                                +-  Change Option
                                F1  General Help
                                F10 Save and Exit
                                ESC Exit

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```

Plug & Play OS

This option specifies how Plug and Play devices will be configured. The settings are Yes and **No**. No lets BIOS configure all devices in the system. Yes lets the operating system (if supported) configure PnP devices not required for bootup.

Reset Configuration Data

Choosing the Yes setting will cause the PnP configuration data in the BIOS to be cleared on the next boot up. Choosing the **No** setting does not force PnP data to be cleared on the next boot.

Allocate IRQ to VGA

This option lets you allocate an interrupt request (IRQ) to the PCI VGA adapter card (if used). The settings are **Yes** and No.

PCI IDE BusMaster

The settings for this option are **Disabled** and Enabled. Enable to specify that the IDE controller on the PCI bus has bus mastering capabilities.

USB Function

The settings for this option are Disabled and **Enabled**. Disabled prevents the use of the USB ports and Enabled allows the use of the USB ports.

Legacy USB Support

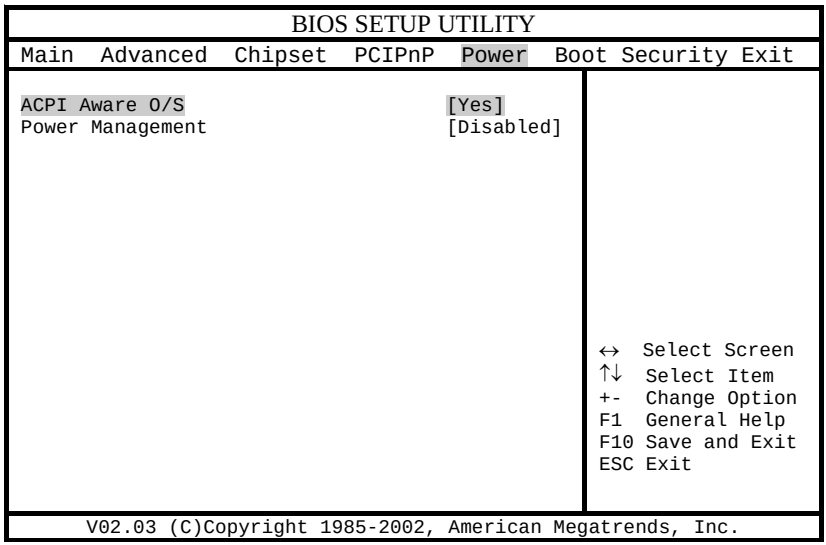
This option allows you to enable support for Legacy USB. The settings are **Auto**, Enabled and Disabled.

ARMD Emulation Type

This settings for this option are **Hard Disk**, Auto and Floppy.

7-7 Power Setup

Choose Power Setup from the AMIBIOS Setup main menu. All Power Setup options are described in this section. The Power Setup screen is shown below.



ACPI Aware O/S

This option allows the system to utilize Intel's ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface) specification. Settings are No and **Yes**. DOS®, Windows 3.x®, and Windows NT® are examples of non-ACPI aware operating systems. Windows 95®, Windows 98®, Windows ME® and Windows 2000® are examples of ACPI aware operating systems.

Power Management

When enabled, this option displays the following four options relating to power management. The settings are **Disabled** and Enabled.

Power Button Mode

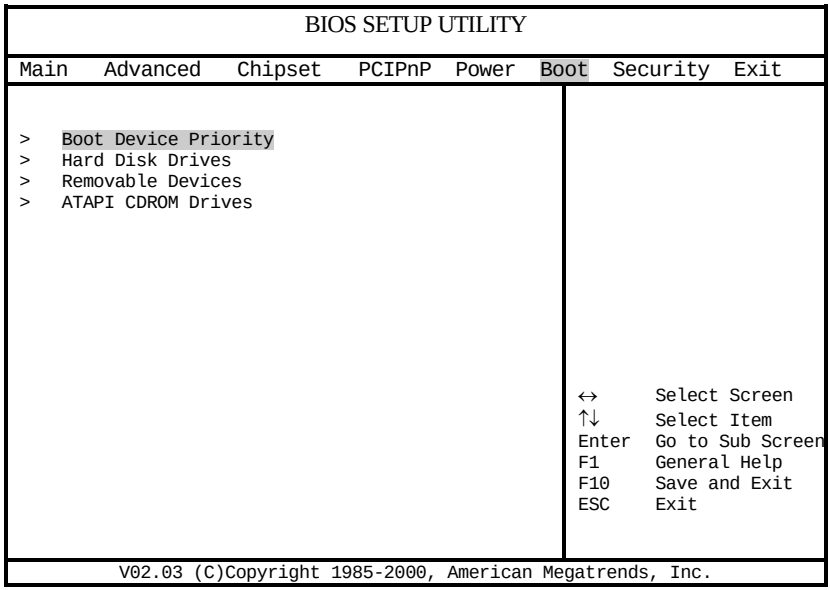
This option allows you to change the function of the chassis power button. The settings are **On/Off** and Suspend. When set to Suspend, depressing the power button when the system is up will cause it to enter a suspend state.

Suspend Timeout

This option specifies the length of hard disk inactivity time that should expire before entering the power conserving state. The settings are **Off**, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 (minutes).

7-8 Boot Setup

Choose Boot Setup from the AMIBIOS Setup main menu. All Boot Setup options are described in this section. The Boot Setup screen is shown below.


BIOS SETUP UTILITY
Main Advanced Chipset PCIPnP Power Boot Security Exit
> Boot Device Priority
> Hard Disk Drives
> Removable Devices
> ATAPI CDROM Drives
↔ Select Screen
↑↓ Select Item
Enter Go to Sub Screen
F1 General Help
F10 Save and Exit
ESC Exit
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Boot Device Priority

1st Boot Device

This option is used to specify the order of the boot sequence that will be followed from the available system devices. The settings for the 1st Boot Device are **Removable Device**, ATAPI CDROM, Hard Drive, Onboard LAN2 Option-ROM and IBA 4.0.1.9 Slot 0102.

2nd Boot Device

The settings for the 2nd Boot Device are Removable Device, **ATAPI CDROM**, Hard Drive, Onboard LAN2 Option-ROM and IBA 4.0.1.9 Slot 0102.

3rd Boot Device

The settings for the 3rd Boot Device are Removable Device, ATAPI CDROM, **Hard Drive**, Onboard LAN2 Option-ROM and IBA 4.0.1.9 Slot 0102.

4th Boot Device

The settings for the 4th Boot Device are Removable Device, ATAPI CDROM, Hard Drive, **Onboard LAN2 Option-ROM** and IBA 4.0.1.9 Slot 0102.

5th Boot Device

The settings for the 5th Boot Device are Removable Device, ATAPI CDROM, Hard Drive, Onboard LAN2 Option-ROM and **IBA 4.0.1.9 Slot 0102**.

Hard Disk Drives

Use this screen to view the boot sequency of hard drives that have been auto-detected or entered manually on your system.

Removable Devices

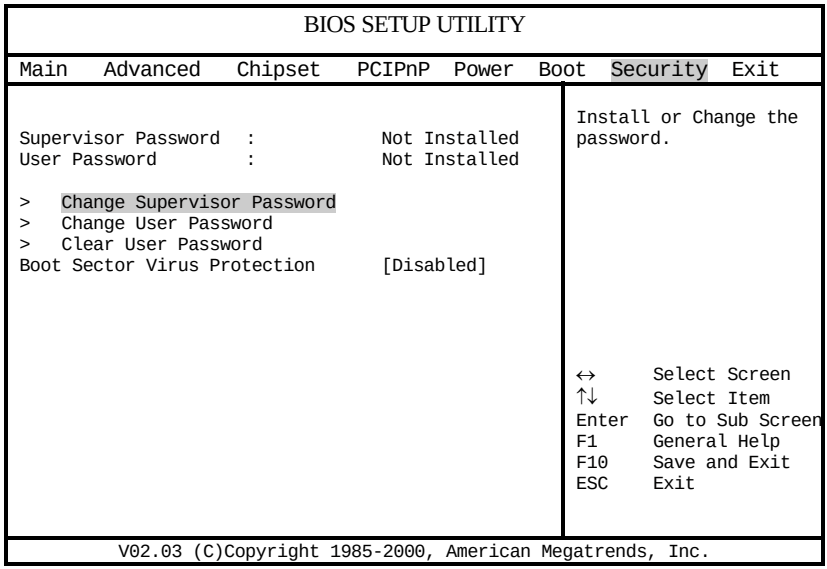
Use this screen to view the boot sequency of the removable devices that have been auto-detected or entered manually on your system.

ATAPI CDROM Drives

Use this screen to view the boot sequency of the ATAPI CDROM drives that have been auto-detected or entered manually on your system.

7-9 Security Setup

Choose Security Setup from the AMIBIOS Setup main menu. All Security Setup options are described in this section. The Security Setup screen is shown below.


BIOS SETUP UTILITY
Main Advanced Chipset PCIPnP Power Boot Security Exit
Supervisor Password : Not Installed
User Password : Not Installed
> Change Supervisor Password
> Change User Password
> Clear User Password
Boot Sector Virus Protection [Disabled]
Install or Change the password.
↔ Select Screen
↑↓ Select Item
Enter Go to Sub Screen
F1 General Help
F10 Save and Exit
ESC Exit
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Supervisor Password

User Password

AMIBIOS provides both Supervisor and User password functions. If you use both passwords, the Supervisor password must be set first. The system can be configured so that all users must enter a password every time the system boots or when AMIBIOS Setup is executed, using either or both the Supervisor password or User password. The Supervisor and User passwords activate two different levels of password security. If you select password support, you are prompted for a 1 – 6 character password. Type the password on the keyboard. The password does not appear on the screen when typed. Make sure you write it down. If you forget it, you must clear CMOS and reconfigure. **Remember your Password!** Keep a record of the new password when the password is changed. If you forget the password, you must erase the system configuration information in CMOS.

Change Supervisor Password

This option allows you to change a supervisor password that was entered previously.

Change User Password

This option allows you to change a user password that was entered previously.

Clear User Password

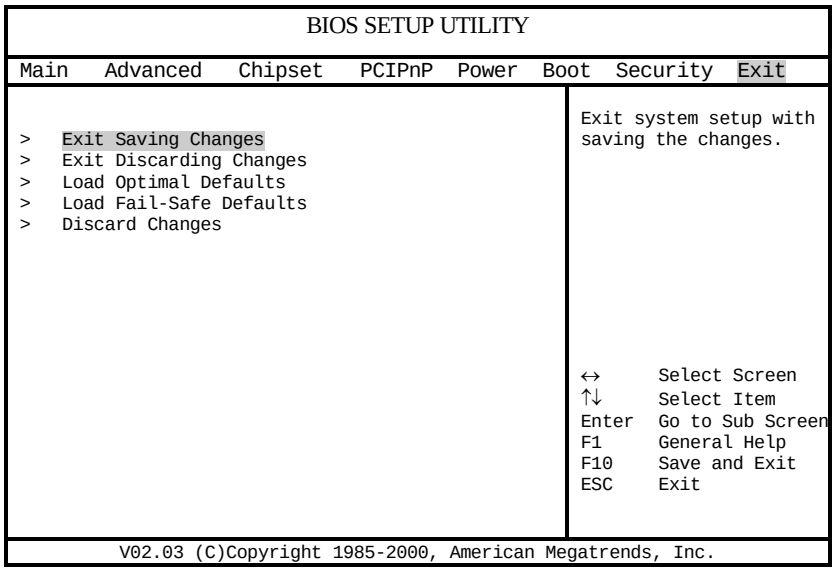
Use this option to clear the user password so that it is not required to be entered when the system boots up.

Boot Sector Virus Protection

This option allows you to enable or disable a virus detection program to protect the boot sector of your hard disk drive. The settings for this option **Disabled** and Enabled. If Enabled, AMIBIOS will display a warning when any program (or virus) issues a Disk Format command or attempts to write to the boot sector of the hard disk drive.

7-10 Exit Setup

Choose Exit Setup from the AMIBIOS Setup main menu. All Exit Setup options are described in this section. The Exit Setup screen is shown below.


BIOS SETUP UTILITY
Main Advanced Chipset PCIPnP Power Boot Security Exit
> Exit Saving Changes
> Exit Discarding Changes
> Load Optimal Defaults
> Load Fail-Safe Defaults
> Discard Changes
Exit system setup with saving the changes.
↔ Select Screen
↑↓ Select Item
Enter Go to Sub Screen
F1 General Help
F10 Save and Exit
ESC Exit
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Exit Saving Changes

Highlighting this setting and then pressing <Enter> will save any changes you made in the BIOS Setup program and then exit. Your system should then continue with the boot up procedure.

Exit Discarding Changes

Highlighting this setting and then pressing <Enter> will ignore any changes you made in the BIOS Setup program and then exit. Your system should then continue with the boot up procedure.

Load Optimal Defaults

Highlighting this setting and then pressing <Enter> provides the optimum performance settings for all devices and system features.

Load Failsafe Defaults

Highlighting this setting and then pressing <Enter> provides the safest set of parameters for the system. Use them if the system is behaving erratically.

Discard Changes

Highlighting this setting and then pressing <Enter> will ignore any changes you made in the BIOS Setup program but will not exit the BIOS Setup program.

Notes

Appendix A
BIOS Error Beep Codes

During the POST (Power-On Self-Test) routines, which are performed each time the system is powered on, errors may occur.

Non-fatal errors are those which, in most cases, allow the system to continue the boot-up process. The error messages normally appear on the screen.

Fatal errors are those which will not allow the system to continue the boot-up procedure. If a fatal error occurs, you should consult with your system manufacturer for possible repairs.

These fatal errors are usually communicated through a series of audible beeps. The numbers on the fatal error list, on the following page, correspond to the number of beeps for the corresponding error. All errors listed, with the exception of Beep Code 8, are fatal errors.

POST codes may be read on the debug LEDs located beside the LAN port on the motherboard backplane. See the description of the Debug LEDs (LED1 and LED2) in Section 5-6.

A-1 AMIBIOS Error Beep Codes

Beep Code	Error Message	Description
1 beep	Refresh	Circuits have been reset. (Ready to power up.)
5 short, 1 long	Memory error	No memory detected in system
8 beeps	Display memory read/write error	Video adapter missing or with faulty memory

Notes

Appendix B
BIOS POST Checkpoint Codes

When AMIBIOS performs the Power On Self Test, it writes checkpoint codes to I/O port 0080h. If the computer cannot complete the boot process, diagnostic equipment can be attached to the computer to read I/O port 0080h.

B-1 Uncompressed Initialization Codes

The uncompressed initialization checkpoint codes are listed in order of execution:

Checkpoint	Code Description
D0h	The NMI is disabled. Power on delay is starting. Next, the initialization code checksum will be verified.
D1h	Initializing the DMA controller, performing the keyboard controller BAT test, starting memory refresh, and entering 4 GB flat mode next.
D3h	Starting memory sizing next.
D4h	Returning to real mode. Executing any OEM patches and setting the Stack next.
D5h	Passing control to the uncompressed code in shadow RAM at E000:0000h. The initialization code is copied to segment 0 and control will be transferred to segment 0.
D6h	Control is in segment 0. Next, checking if <Ctrl> <Home> was pressed and verifying the system BIOS checksum. If either <Ctrl> <Home> was pressed or the system BIOS checksum is bad, next will go to checkpoint code E0h. Otherwise, going to checkpoint code D7h.

B-2 Bootblock Recovery Codes

The bootblock recovery checkpoint codes are listed in order of execution:

Checkpoint	Code Description
E0h	The onboard floppy controller if available is initialized. Next, beginning the base 512 KB memory test.
E1h	Initializing the interrupt vector table next.
E2h	Initializing the DMA and Interrupt controllers next.
E6h	Enabling the floppy drive controller and Timer IRQs. Enabling internal cache memory.
Edh	Initializing the floppy drive.
Eeh	Looking for a floppy diskette in drive A:. Reading the first sector of the diskette.
Efh	A read error occurred while reading the floppy drive in drive A:.
F0h	Next, searching for the AMIBOOT.ROM file in the root directory.
F1h	The AMIBOOT.ROM file is not in the root directory.
F2h	Next, reading and analyzing the floppy diskette FAT to find the clusters occupied by the AMIBOOT.ROM file.
F3h	Next, reading the AMIBOOT.ROM file, cluster by cluster.
F4h	The AMIBOOT.ROM file is not the correct size.
F5h	Next, disabling internal cache memory.
FBh	Next, detecting the type of flash ROM.
FCh	Next, erasing the flash ROM.
FDh	Next, programming the flash ROM.
FFh	Flash ROM programming was successful. Next, restarting the system BIOS.

B-3 Uncompressed Initialization Codes

The following runtime checkpoint codes are listed in order of execution. These codes are uncompressed in F0000h shadow RAM.

Checkpoint	Code Description
03h	The NMI is disabled. Next, checking for a soft reset or a power on condition.
05h	The BIOS stack has been built. Next, disabling cache memory.
06h	Uncompressing the POST code next.
07h	Next, initializing the CPU and the CPU data area.
08h	The CMOS checksum calculation is done next.
0Ah	The CMOS checksum calculation is done. Initializing the CMOS status register for date and time next.
0Bh	The CMOS status register is initialized. Next, performing any required

	initialization before the keyboard BAT command is issued.
0Ch	The keyboard controller input buffer is free. Next, issuing the BAT command to the keyboard controller.
0Eh	The keyboard controller BAT command result has been verified. Next, performing any necessary initialization after the keyboard controller BAT command test.
0Fh	The initialization after the keyboard controller BAT command test is done. The keyboard command byte is written next.
10h	The keyboard controller command byte is written. Next, issuing the Pin 23 and 24 blocking and unblocking command.
11h	Next, checking if <End or <Ins> keys were pressed during power on. Initializing CMOS RAM if the *Initialize CMOS RAM in every boot* AMIBIOS POST option was set in AMIBCP or the <End> key was pressed.
12h	Next, disabling DMA controllers 1 and 2 and interrupt controllers 1 and 2.
13h	The video display has been disabled. Port B has been initialized. Next, initializing the chipset.
14h	The 8254 timer test will begin next.
19h	The 8254 timer test is over. Starting the memory refresh test next.
1Ah	The memory refresh line is toggling. Checking the 15 second on/off time next.
2Bh	Passing control to the video ROM to perform any required configuration before the video ROM test.
2Ch	All necessary processing before passing control to the video ROM is done. Looking for the video ROM next and passing control to it.
2Dh	The video ROM has returned control to BIOS POST. Performing any required processing after the video ROM had control.
23h	Reading the 8042 input port and disabling the MEGAKEY Green PC feature next. Making the BIOS code segment writable and performing any necessary configuration before initializing the interrupt vectors.
24h	The configuration required before interrupt vector initialization has completed. Interrupt vector initialization is about to begin.

Checkpoint Code	Description
25h	Interrupt vector initialization is done. Clearing the password if the POST DIAG switch is on.
27h	Any initialization before setting video mode will be done next.
28h	Initialization before setting the video mode is complete. Configuring the monochrome mode and color mode settings next.
2Ah	Bus initialization system, static, output devices will be done next, if present. See the last page for additional information.
2Eh	Completed post-video ROM test processing. If the EGA/VGA controller is not found, performing the display memory read/write test next.
2Fh	The EGA/VGA controller was not found. The display memory read/write test is about to begin.
30h	The display memory read/write test passed. Look for retrace checking next.
31h	The display memory read/write test or retrace checking failed. Performing the alternate display memory read/write test next.
32h	The alternate display memory read/write test passed. Looking for alternate display retrace checking next.
34h	Video display checking is over. Setting the display mode next.
37h	The display mode is set. Displaying the power on message next.
38h	Initializing the bus input, IPL, general devices next, if present. See the last page of this chapter for additional information.
39h	Displaying bus initialization error messages. See the last page of this chapter for additional information.
3Ah	The new cursor position has been read and saved. Displaying the *Hit <DEL>* message next.
3Bh	The *Hit <DEL>* message is displayed. The protected mode memory test is about to start.
40h	Preparing the descriptor tables next.
42h	The descriptor tables are prepared. Entering protected mode for the memory test next.
43h	Entered protected mode. Enabling interrupts for diagnostics mode next.
44h	Interrupts enabled if the diagnostics switch is on. Initializing data to check memory wraparound at 0:0 next.
45h	Data initialized. Checking for memory wraparound at 0:0 and finding the total system memory size next.
46h	The memory wraparound test is done. Memory size calculation has been done. Writing patterns to test memory next.
47h	The memory pattern has been written to extended memory. Writing patterns to the base 640 KB memory next.

Checkpoint	Code Description
48h	Patterns written in base memory. Determining the amount of memory below 1 MB next.
49h	The amount of memory below 1 MB has been found and verified. Determining the amount of memory above 1 MB memory next.
4Bh	The amount of memory above 1 MB has been found and verified. Checking for a soft reset and clearing the memory below 1 MB for the soft reset next. If this is a power on situation, going to checkpoint 4Eh next.
4Ch	The memory below 1 MB has been cleared via a soft reset. Clearing the memory above 1 MB next.
4Dh	The memory above 1 MB has been cleared via a soft reset. Saving the memory size next. Going to checkpoint 52h next.
4Eh	The memory test started, but not as the result of a soft reset. Displaying the first 64 KB memory size next.
4Fh	The memory size display has started. The display is updated during the memory test. Performing the sequential and random memory test next.
50h	The memory below 1 MB has been tested and initialized. Adjusting the displayed memory size for relocation and shadowing next.
51h	The memory size display was adjusted for relocation and shadowing. Testing the memory above 1 MB next.
52h	The memory above 1 MB has been tested and initialized. Saving the memory size information next.
53h	The memory size information and the CPU registers are saved. Entering real mode next.
54h	Shutdown was successful. The CPU is in real mode. Disabling the Gate A20 line, parity, and the NMI next.
57h	The A20 address line, parity, and the NMI are disabled. Adjusting the memory size depending on relocation and shadowing next.
58h	The memory size was adjusted for relocation and shadowing. Clearing the *Hit <DEL>* message next.
59h	The *Hit <DEL>* message is cleared. The *<WAIT...>* message is displayed. Starting the DMA and interrupt controller test next.

Checkpoint	Code Description
60h	The DMA page register test passed. Performing the DMA Controller 1 base register test next.
62h	The DMA controller 1 base register test passed. Performing the DMA controller 2 base register test next.
65h	The DMA controller 2 base register test passed. Programming DMA controllers 1 and 2 next.
66h	Completed programming DMA controllers 1 and 2. Initializing the 8259 interrupt controller next.
67h	Completed 8259 interrupt controller initialization.
7Fh	Extended NMI source enabling is in progress.
80h	The keyboard test has started. Clearing the output buffer and checking for stuck keys. Issuing the keyboard reset command next.
81h	A keyboard reset error or stuck key was found. Issuing the keyboard controller interface test command next.
82h	The keyboard controller interface test completed. Writing the command byte and initializing the circular buffer next.
83h	The command byte was written and global data initialization has completed. Checking for a locked key next.
84h	Locked key checking is over. Checking for a memory size mismatch with CMOS RAM data next.
85h	The memory size check is done. Displaying a soft error and checking for a password or bypassing WINBIOS Setup next.
86h	The password was checked. Performing any required programming before WINBIOS Setup next.
87h	The programming before WINBIOS Setup has completed. Uncompressing the WINBIOS Setup code and executing the AMIBIOS Setup or WINBIOS Setup utility next.
88h	Returned from WINBIOS Setup and cleared the screen. Performing any necessary programming after WINBIOS Setup next.
89h	The programming after WINBIOS Setup has completed. Displaying the power on screen message next.
8Bh	The first screen message has been displayed. The <*WAIT...*> message is displayed. Performing the PS/2 mouse check and extended BIOS data area allocation check next.
8Ch	Programming the WINBIOS Setup options next.
8Dh	The WINBIOS Setup options are programmed. Resetting the hard disk controller next.
8Fh	The hard disk controller has been reset. Configuring the floppy drive controller next.
91h	The floppy drive controller has been configured. Configuring the hard disk drive controller next.

Checkpoint	Code Description
95h	Initializing the bus option ROMs from C800 next. See the last page of this chapter for additional information.
96h	Initializing before passing control to the adaptor ROM at C800.
97h	Initialization before the C800 adaptor ROM gains control has completed. The adaptor ROM check is next.
98h	The adaptor ROM had control and has now returned control to BIOS POST. Performing any required processing after the option ROM returned control.
99h	Any initialization required after the option ROM test has completed. Configuring the timer data area and printer base address next.
9Ah	Set the timer and printer base addresses. Setting the RS-232 base address next.
9Bh	Returned after setting the RS-232 base address. Performing any required initialization before the Coprocessor test next.
9Ch	Required initialization before the Coprocessor test is over. Initializing the Coprocessor next.
9Dh	Coprocessor initialized. Performing any required initialization after the Coprocessor test next.
9Eh	Initialization after the Coprocessor test is complete. Checking the extended keyboard, keyboard ID, and Num Lock key next. Issuing the keyboard ID command next.
A2h	Displaying any soft errors next.
A3h	The soft error display has completed. Setting the keyboard typematic rate next.
A4h	The keyboard typematic rate is set. Programming the memory wait states next.
A5h	Memory wait state programming is over. Clearing the screen and enabling parity and the NMI next.
A7h	NMI and parity enabled. Performing any initialization required before passing control to the adaptor ROM at E000 next.
A8h	Initialization before passing control to the adaptor ROM at E000h completed. Passing control to the adaptor ROM at E000h next.
A9h	Returned from adaptor ROM at E000h control. Performing any initialization required after the E000 option ROM had control next.
Aah	Initialization after E000 option ROM control has completed. Displaying the system configuration next.
Abh	Uncompressing the DMI data and executing DMI POST initialization next.
B0h	The system configuration is displayed.
B1h	Copying any code to specific areas.
00h	Code copying to specific areas is done. Passing control to INT 19h boot loader next.

Notes

Appendix C

System Specifications

Processors

Single or dual Intel® Xeon™ 512K L2 cache processors of up to 3.06 GHz at a front side (system) bus speed of 533/400 MHz

Note: Please refer to the support section of our web site for a complete listing of supported processors. (http://www.supermicro.com/TechSupport.htm)

Chipset

ServerWorks Grand Champion LE (GC-LE) chipset

BIOS

4 Mb AMIBIOS® Flash ROM

Memory Capacity

Six 184-pin, two-way interleaved DDR DIMM sockets supporting up to 12 GB of registered ECC DDR-266/200 (PC2100/1600) SDRAM (DDR-266 supported if FSB is 533 MHz)

SCSI Controller

Adaptec AIC-7902 for dual channel, Ultra 320 onboard SCSI

SCSI SCA Backplane Controller

QLogic GEM318 controller for SAF-TE compliance

SCSI Drive Bays

Three (3) drive bays to house three (3) standard **1" 80-pin** SCA SCSI drives

Peripheral Drive Bays

One (1) 3.5" slim floppy drive
One (1) slim CD-ROM drive
Three (3) 3.5 x 1" drive bays (for SCSI drives)

Power Supply

Type: 1 x 400W with +3.3V, +5V, +12V, -5V and -12V main DC outputs and a 5V standby output
Input Voltage: 100-240VAC (w/ ± 10% tolerance - units are auto-switching capable)
Fans: Two 10-cm blower fans

Expansion Slots
One (1) 64-bit 133 MHz standard PCI with riser card

Operating Environment
Operating Temperature Range: 0 to 35 degrees C
Humidity Range: 5-90%, non-condensing

Motherboard
X5DLR-8G2+: Extended ATX (12 x 13.05 in/304.8 x 331.5 mm)

Chassis
SC812S-400C chassis: 1U rackmount

Operating Systems Supported
Windows NT, Windows 2000, Solaris, Netware, SCO UNIX and Linux

Dimensions
16.8 x 1.7 x 25.6 in.; 427 x 43 x 651 mm (W x H x D)

Weight
Net (Bare Bone): ~30 lbs. (13.6 kg.)
Gross (Bare Bone): ~40 lbs. (18.2 kg.)

Regulatory Compliance
Electromagnetic Emissions:
FCC Class B, EN 55022 Class B, EN 61000-3-2/-3-3, CISPR 22 Class B

Electromagnetic Immunity:
EN 55024/CISPR 24, (EN 61000-4-2, EN 61000-4-3, EN 61000-4-4, EN 61000-4-5, EN 61000-4-6, EN 61000-4-8, EN 61000-4-11)

Safety:
EN 60950/IEC 60950-Compliant, UL Listed (USA), CUL Listed (Canada), TUV Certified (Germany), CE Marking (Europe)